



連續 4 年蟬聯全港最多 DSE 歷史科 5+、5**學生
歷史科市場領導！4 年合共打造過百名 5**學生！
大幅拋離坊間其他導師！

K.W.HO 的話

謝謝你們的信任和堅持，令我能夠成就你們的傳奇。

我的門生不一定是本身能力強的學生，2016 年有由零開始讀用了不足 10 個月就考獲 5** 的新修生，2017 年也有 5** 的重考學生於第一年應考 DSE 歷史科時僅取得 Level 2 的成績。

我堅信，只要一路跟隨我的教法、做法、答法，默默耕耘，就必定會得到明顯的進步，在 DSE 中取得理想的成績。儘管我的教法未必與一般日校相同，但或許正正是基於在教法上的差異，令到我的門生更容易在 DSE 中脫穎而出，獲得更高的分數。

我希望這些寶貴的考卷能夠給予你們取高分的啟示，同時，從他們的故事中獲得奮鬥的動力，創造屬於你自己的傳奇。

我會一直和你一起並肩作戰。有我，你將無所畏懼，Support You，我親愛的徒弟。

2016 年 5**

麗雯

由零開始，10 個月時間取得 5**，開創新修傳奇！

麗雯，原本只是 DSE 的落榜者。於 2015 年 DSE 中僅取得 16 分的分數，無緣升讀大學。

在重考該年，麗雯決定新修歷史(原本未有讀過歷史科)，由 2015 年 7 月開始報讀 K.W.HO Summer Course，再跟足 Regular Course(9 月-2 月)及 Capture Star Course(3 月)，並應考 Mock(2 月)。最終，於 2016 年 4 月應考 DSE，取得了 5**的成績，開創新修傳奇。

等我又黎講下感言😂😂

其實作為一個retaker

壓力大過第一年就緊架啦

仲記得上年我決定retake

啊sir你成日都好苦口婆心咁叫我
咁諗清楚

要改變自己既思維，唔好行上年
舊路

如果唔係你既成績唔會改變，只
會浪費一年

十個retake九個衰(我唔記得有冇
咁誇張啦)

但係身為一個自修而身邊又有好
多人自修既人

我相信我都有少少發言權

我識既人入面除左我有一個人真
係升到好多分

最多都係升一分....係好殘忍架
而我

其實如果唔係因為信左啊sir，都
只係升左小小

一樣入唔到大學😭😭

話我歷史5**左，唔會體會到果種
絕望

緊係唔會啦



我最有信心既科係中文，而我又
有比心機
考mock都考得好好，結果，冇升
到
我見到個成績都真係喊到崩潰😭
上網check成績之前果一刻真係會
唔敢禁入去
即使本身係一個點灑脫既人，自
修得都已經證明有幾執著
所以我更加多謝啊sir，更加慶幸
自己做左新修依個決定
但係咁唔代表新修係可以輕易決
定既事
運氣實力決一不可
而運氣，我覺得佔得少但係好重
要haha😂
自修依加野，話自己有溫過書下
年要努力既大把，我都有咁講過
但係人既習性會唔會係一年內有
咁大改變？
咁一定有既，成功例子出面見唔
少添😂
但暗地裏又知唔知有幾多自修生
中途放棄連試都唔去考？
我考試大部分場係自修生專場，
真係空位唔少，你懂的😭
我都唔敢話自己動力，唔信你問
下啊sir哈哈
你就明人哋升好多分入番U果啲
有幾動力😂
當然啦！身為自修生又唔會否定
自修既
如果係好認真考慮過，而又唔係
輕率決定
我係好支持❤️
因為我知道人係可以發揮好大潛
能👊
我係過來人，我明白前路有幾難
行
但係無論係決定自修與否定係下
年dse既人都
都希望你哋不怕後悔不留遺憾咁
行落去啦😂
因為我上年都成日睇啲成功例子
既留言比力量自己
係心入面同自己講你都得既！
所以就打左依篇堅 千字文
希望唔好打沉大家反而係比到勇
氣大家啦
有咩事同啊sir傾啦，佢好樂意
PS 啊sir真係好堅，補得佢就要信
佢
忘記以前讀書做卷既方法啦
我一個一張白紙既人都5**到
證明佢有幾得😂😂
依個5**完全係屬於K.W.HO既
我都得，讀左3年既冇理由差過
我，係咪先😂

新修 · 更易奪星

一般日校學生雖然讀歷史科的時間較長，但同時
積累的陋習較多，例如 DBQ points 過少、亂用駁
論、比較題沒有真正比較、段落冗贅等等，要改
正此等問題需要花費的時間較多。正等如一個人
走錯了路，要走向正軌需要花費更多路程。

但新修學生的好處是一張白紙，教什麼就直接消
化及套用。尤其是在極為講究答題方法及模式的
歷史科，若能一開始就學正確的答題方法，就能
省卻了糾正錯誤所需要的時間。

因此，愈早學習正確的方法就愈能保障自己的成
績，獲取好成績。

備註：

- ✿ 2016 年 K.W.HO 只有 3 位完成 Regular Course 的新修生，該 3 名新修生分別獲得 5**、5* 及 5 的成績；
- ✿ 2015 年 K.W.HO 只有 3 名新修生，其中 1 人取得 5*，1 人取得 5；
- ✿ 2014 年 K.W.HO 只有 3 名新修生，其中 1 人取得 5*；
- ✿ 2013 年 K.W.HO 只有 1 名新修生，該名學生取得 5*。
- ✿ K.W.HO 教 4 年 DSE，每年都有新修生取得 5*/5**!!

評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – C						
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		Paper 3	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	205	206	SBA
分部基本得分：	10 M1 (out of 12)	11 M1 (out of 12)	11 M1 (out of 13)	12 M1 (out of 13)	11M1 (out of 15)	6M1 (out of 15)	
分部調整得分：	10	10	11	12	11	6	
卷別調整得分：	43			17			
卷別組調整得分：	43			17			
卷別組填補分數：						93	
加權卷別得分	222			81		93	
科目得分：	396 (out of 500)						
科目等級：	5**						

歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	2	2
		Q1(b)	2	2
		Q1(c)	8	6
2	102	Q2(a)	2	2
		Q2(b)	3	3
		Q2(c)	7	6
3	103	Q3(a)	2	2
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	6
4	104	Q4(a)	3	3
		Q4(b)	3	3
		Q4(c)	7	6

歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
5	205	Q5	15	11
6	206	Q6	15	6

◇ 備注：由於麗雯是以自修生報考 2016 年 DSE，她 SBA 分數是根據其考卷分數而評估得出。

2016 年資料題第一題：香港

分數：10/12 分

1a) 資料 A 中香港醫療發展的一貫趨勢：

香港醫療漸漸西化，由中醫療法變成了西醫。

資料 A 中，西醫治療的住院人數由 1912 年的 36.8% 增加到 1936 年的 61.78%，當中增加了近一倍。可見香港人漸漸使用西醫的療法帶動自己康復，西醫使用提升，自然使用中醫的人數下降。

另外，進入手術的次數也由 1912 的 86 次提升到 1936 的 1586 次，當中提升 18 倍，手術是西醫的治療方法，可見港人漸漸變為使用西醫。

分數：2/2 分

1b) 引用一項線索，印證當時廣華醫院擁有崇高的社會地位：

資料 B 中照片有很多有頭有臉支持廣華醫院，令其地位崇高。

照片中有香港港督盧吉爵士，也有華人的議員，這一些人都是高的身份和地位，權力比較高的一群人，尤其是總督有超群高等人在支持廣華醫院，醫院自然地位崇高。

分數：2/2 分

1c) 香港在 20 世紀上半葉是否是一個傳統與現代並存的城市？ 參考資料 A、B 及就你所知作答

我同意此說

資料 A 中，香港有傳統中醫及西醫，使用在治療的人數上升到 61.78%，可見現代醫療也為港人使用，而中醫的門診也有 83%，可見中醫也是港人醫療的方式，兩者並存。

資料 A 中，西醫的手術人數由 1912 至 1916 上升 18 倍，可見香港已經被現代醫學進入。

資料 B 中，有為數不少的人仍身穿唐裝，唐裝是中國傳統的服裝，可見有多人仍然傳統，可是他們在西裝的總督旁邊站立，十分習慣了，足見傳統與現代並存。

資料 B 中，照片中光板上吊了吊燈，這是外國傳入香港的吊燈，而不是中國傳統的油燈，可見現化先進文化傳入。

資料 B 中，雖然有外國的建築，可見「廣華醫院」的牌匾仍是中國傳統的建築，可見兩者並存。

就我所知，當時香港的民間娛樂有傳統的戲曲，看文戲，因此傳統文化仍在。

而外國的文化也傳入香港，例如外國的流行音樂，音樂劇等，上流社會人會娛樂，傳統京戲與和外國音樂劇並存。

分數：6/8 分

2016 年資料題第二題：冷戰

分數：11/12 分

2a) 以資料 C 的一項線索，討論諾貝爾委員會對蘇聯的局勢持什麼看法：

諾貝爾委員會認為當時的蘇聯局勢十分不穩和嚴峻，很多國家的問題都出現了而且未能解決，等待解決。

資料 C 中，蘇聯的戈巴卓夫在鬥爭中「克服在動搖國基的巨大經濟，社會和政治問題」可見他認為現時的蘇聯正面對國家內部的動亂、經濟問題、社會不滿，政治上也有分化，局勢十分不穩定，並由戈巴卓夫去鬥爭的。

分數：2/2 分

2b) 推斷戈巴卓夫管治的性質：

戈巴卓夫管治希望和平，不支持共產政權。

資料 D 中，「無意卻移除了蘇聯國家賴以存活的行政和壓迫機器」，當中的機器所指的是蘇聯的共產黨，可見戈巴卓夫的管治不是需要共黨政權的方式，也沒有特別去維持共產黨的統治勢力。

另外「軍隊不會用來殘酷懲罰該政權的反對派」，可見戈巴卓夫的統治不同於過往共產黨的高壓統治，反而是比較和平，不殘暴鎮壓反對派，也不會使用酷刑。

分數：3/3 分

2c) 戈巴卓夫是否是一個具有能力的蘇聯領袖？ 參考資料 C、D 及就你所知討論：

我大程度同意戈巴卓夫是一個具有能力的蘇聯領袖。

資料 A 中，「戈巴卓夫的改革措施所表現的膽識」，可見戈巴卓夫上台之後對蘇聯進行了改革，符合領袖行事迅速，有決心改革的能力，而他更因改革措施受諾貝爾委員會稱許，可見他有能力。

資料 A 中，戈巴卓夫在幫蘇聯「克服正在動搖這個國家的巨大經濟、社會和政治問題」，可見戈巴卓夫對於國內的巨大問題沒有放棄，反而十分努力改善經濟等各問題，「英勇鬥爭」，可見他有著領袖的膽識，是個有能力的領袖。

資料 B 中，「軍隊不會用來殘酷懲罰該政權的反對派」，可見戈巴卓夫對待人民十分仁慈，不會用殘酷方式對付他們，反而和平對待他們，擁有領袖有的膽識和不殘忍，是個有能力的領袖。

就我所知，戈巴卓夫上台一直和英美國家保持良好的關係，如在 1985 年訪問戴卓爾夫人和美國總統列根，可見他的外交做得很好，是個有能力的領袖。

就我所知，戈巴卓夫帶領蘇聯走出了共產政權的方式統治，如 1991 年令蘇聯解體，結束了蘇聯人民的水深火熱，一直對共產黨統治的不滿，不見他是有能力，願意帶領蘇聯走向改革的領袖。

然而，戈巴卓夫也有能力不足之處。

就我所知，當戈巴卓夫上台後蘇聯的經濟問題一直得不到解決，人民生活反而十分窮苦，失業率十分高，因此戈巴卓夫在經濟方面不是有能力。

就我所知，在 1991 年的八一九事變中，戈巴卓夫被反對派所軟禁，不能反抗，可見他沒有足夠能力對付叛亂派別，也不是有能力的領袖行為。

可見，總括而言，戈巴卓夫為蘇聯做很多改變，是有能力改革的領袖。

分數：6/7 分

2016 年資料題第三題：中國

分數：11/13 分

3a) 以資料 E 的一項線索，推斷紅衛兵的一項特徵：

紅衛兵憎恨外國文化。

資料 E 中紅衛兵看見在英國商標的果醬就十分憤恨地問人「海外的飲料的他是最惡劣，和反動的」。因此可知紅衛兵十分厭惡外國的文化，認為像能外國任何文化的人都是惡劣，不可原諒的。

分數：2/2 分

3b) 深圳政府對麥當勞進入中國持什麼態度：

深圳政府對麥當勞進入持支持、鼓勵，讚許的正面態度。

資料 F 中，副市長出席了麥當勞的開幕式並「代表市政府表示祝賀」可見市政府十分贊成麥當勞進入深圳，亦相當支持。

另外，參加開幕式的還有市人大籌備組，可見很多深圳人都出席開幕式，十分鼓勵麥當勞的開幕」很多人出席代表高度支持。

分數：3/3 分

3c) 改革開放能否使中國出現蛻變？

參考資料 E、F 及就你所知，討論：

同意。

資料 E 中，文化大革命時期的中國十分拒絕外來的文化，如紅衛兵對有外國文化有差的印象，保持憎恨的態度。認為其「最差劣，最反對」可見當時社會不認同外國的文化。

而資料 F 中，改革開放後中國接受外國的文化，麥當勞在深圳開張被政府「表示祝賀」認同，可見外國文化的進入也不拒絕，中國人的思想開放了很多。這是思想及文化上的進步。

資料 F 也提到深圳顧客「在開業首 3 小時吃掉準備一星期的食物」可見中國人的接受外來事物的能力得到提升，在改革開放後社會風氣自由，是中國的蛻變。

就我所知，改革開放前中國實行社會主義，所有農業由國家分配，例如 1953 年的統購統銷制度，所有農民的生產由國家分配，沒有自由。

而在改革開放後，1985 年取消了統購統銷制度，和實行「家庭承包責任制」令農民可自主負責，往後的風氣自由，走向進步和自由貿易，使中國社會和經濟蛻變。

就我所知，改革開放前中國鎖關政策，不允許外來投資。

在改革開放後允許外資來中國投資如銀行，《合同制》等，歡迎外資，令中國和外國接軌，走向國際化，蛻變。

另外，改革開放後教育水平提升，有 99% 入學，而改革開放前 1963 年不足 57% 兒童入學，教育水平提高令中國知識可以發展更好，走上國際。

分數：6/8 分

2016 年資料題第四題：第一次世界大戰

分數：12/13 分

4a)：為漫畫建議一個標題：

德國看少了英國的能力。

資料 G 中，德國的統治家族霍亨索倫用鏡片看英國的獅子，而看見其弱小的形象，可見德國統治者認為德國很弱小，不足為懼，更揚言而「把它踩死」可侵略。

而肉眼看，其實英國獅子十分龐大，而德國的統治家族害怕得大叫「是哪裡出了錯吧」，可看德國統治者以為英國能力弱小，其實結果是他們判斷錯誤，可見德國小看了英國能力。

分數：3/3 分

4b)：參考資料 H 的用語，作者會否支持德國參戰：

不支持。

用語方面，資料 H 提到支持參戰的人對著戰爭的恐怖之處的「無知」，無知是一個很負面的字眼。代表他們對戰爭不理解，也不知道戰爭其實很可怕。可見他們態度是不支持戰爭的發生。

另外，好戰之徒「失去了理智」，失去也是負面的字眼，代表好戰之徒失去了應有的判斷及冷靜，因此失去了理智和負面的字眼可見支持戰爭的人是無知，不智的，可見作者反對參戰。

分數：3/3 分

4c)：你是否同意第一次世界大戰主要由於歐洲列強的錯誤盤算所導致？
參考資料 G、H 及就你所知，討論：

我同意一戰主要由歐洲國列強的錯誤盤算導致。

資料 G 中，德國的統治者認為英國只是一個「小動物」，可以「把它踩死」。可見德國的統治者錯判形勢，以為英國等國可以成為侵略者的目標，因此發動戰爭。

資料 G 中，德國統治者用肉眼觀看獅子時，才發現獅子的身軀龐大，而被獅子的樣子嚇到後退，感到害怕，可見由於德國去侵略和挑釁英國，令強大的英國感到不悅，而開始和德國武力對抗，令一戰爆發，德國錯誤盤算。

資料 B 中，好戰之徒「對戰爭的恐怖之處無知」。可見當時的德國人十分支持戰爭，認為他們會有勝利，因此才支持戰爭爆發，這是德國的錯誤盤算和以為戰爭不會為他們損失任何東西。

資料 H 中，英國示威使戰爭販子興奮莫名，叫囂著「在勝利中把法國擊倒在地球上」可見德國被當時認為戰爭有利可圖的販子煽動，誤以為法國人也很弱，可以有勝利而支持戰爭，最後令大戰爆發。

一戰同樣因為民族主義導致。當時 1914 年的賽拉耶佛危機，當塞爾維亞被德奧要求簽很多不平等條約道歉等。俄國第一時間總動員支持同為斯拉夫民族的塞爾維亞。令一戰爆發。

然而，這也是因為俄國的錯誤盤算，俄國以為總動員後德國會受到擠壓而放棄，收手。可是德國卻直接和俄對用武力對抗，令一戰爆發。

一戰同樣因為同盟制度導致。1914 年塞拉耶佛危機中德國開「空白支票」支持奧匈，結果令其他歐洲列強不滿，紛紛參戰導致一戰爆發。

然而，這也是因為德國的錯誤盤算，德國以為塞爾維亞沒有能力，可以勝利，結果俄國、法國、英國都參戰，結果導致大戰爆發，對方不和德國想像的一樣。

因此，我同意。

分數：6/7 分

2016 年論述題第五題：冷戰

分數：11/15 分

追溯並解釋美國與蘇聯在 1943-91 年間的關係：

美國和蘇聯的關係在 1943-91 年間不斷變化，在這一段冷戰時期的時期當中，他們經歷了惡劣期，稍微緩和期，更加惡劣期和友好緩和期四個階段。

首先是 1943-1963 年的惡劣期。當時是冷戰發展的初期，雙方的關係十分僵硬和惡劣。美國和蘇聯在二戰後成為世界的大國，雙方進行了不同的行動。在政治方面，美國在 1947 年提出了杜魯門主義而對抗共產主義的擴張，令蘇聯和美國兩個不同陣營的國家互想敵視。在軍事方面，兩個國家之間也有他們各自組織的軍事同盟，美國於 1949 年成立了北大西洋公約組織，而蘇聯在 1955 年成立華沙公約，兩個國家互相對抗，關係惡劣。在經濟方面他們也互相對抗，1947 年美國提出馬歇爾計劃協助歐洲國家，而蘇聯在 1947 年也提出莫洛托夫計劃對抗美國的馬歇爾計劃，互相對抗，關係十分惡劣。而在 1949 年蘇聯更加封鎖柏林，造成柏林危機，令衝突出現。後來的 1960 年的 U2 型戰機擊落事件令蘇聯和美國的關係更加敵視。1963 年的古巴導彈危機更加令雙方的大戰快將爆發。在此期間，美國和蘇聯的關係十分惡劣。

而雙方的關係交惡的原因是由於兩國的意識形態有分歧，美國是資本主義國家，而蘇聯則是共產主義國家，美國和蘇聯雙方都怕對方的意識形態進入自己的勢力範圍，如美國在 1947 年提出的杜魯門主義就是要阻止共產主義勢力的擴張，以免蘇聯的共產主義思想進入資本世界的自由市場，影響民主，而美國在 1947 年提出馬歇爾計劃利用 130 億美元援助西方國家也因為不希歐洲國家因太貧窮而支持赤化，投入共產蘇聯的陣營，而蘇聯也防止美國的自由民主風氣進入社會主義的蘇聯和他的衛星國東歐。因此在 1947 年用莫洛托夫計劃對抗馬歇爾計劃。計劃使雙方的關係因敵視而不斷惡化，引致冷戰出現。而在這段時間，雙方不斷軍事對抗以顯示國家的實力武力強大，以爭奪世界元首的寶座，例如華沙公約就是蘇聯為了對抗美國的北約而成立的軍事勢力對抗。由於雙方想防止對方勢力進入和爭奪世界元首的寶座，令雙方關係愈來愈惡劣，甚至出現了柏林危機等令雙方關係更差的對抗。

其次，1963-79 年是關係緩和期。當時美國和蘇聯的對抗明顯減少，雖然仍有對抗，可是開始有裁軍的合作。1963 年的裁減軍備條約是美國和蘇聯為雙方一起裁軍，是雙方的關係開始緩和的證據。而在此期間，矛盾和衝突也開始減少，雙方更加商討如何裁軍，例如 1972 年的第一期限制戰略武器條約，雙方的關係有所緩和，可是一些軍備上的競爭沒有停止，例如 1952 年美國成功研發氫氣彈，蘇聯在 1953 年也成功研發；1957 年蘇聯發射了人造衛星後，美國在 1958 年也緊隨發射。可見美蘇的關係仍然未完全好轉，只是緩和了一點。

而原因是當時的蘇聯領導人赫魯曉夫上台，有 1962 年的古巴導彈危機中他先向美國低頭，主動接受和解，令雙方的關係緩和，而後來也提出和平共存的方針，令這時期的一些和平會議和裁軍條約可以推行，例如赫爾辛基協定。在 1972 年更有良好的關係，雙方更於 1972-79 年間討論第二期限制武器會議，討論一同裁軍。但期後因赫魯曉夫的退出而終結。可見，赫魯曉夫不完全放棄軍事的對抗。而是一直維持軍事競爭如氫氣彈、人造衛星等。雙方的關係未能完全的友好和放下成見合作。

再者，1979-85 年的更惡劣期。當時美蘇的關係又再交惡，1979 年蘇聯入侵阿富汗，令美國和向的關係又變差，之後的高峰會告吹，而且在這期間，美國在 1983 年提出了星戰計劃打算拖垮蘇聯的經濟，令雙方的關係再次相對。

其原因是因為蘇聯在 1979 年入侵阿富汗令美國感到不安和失望，認為蘇聯沒有誠意進行裁軍，造成第二期和平高峰會告吹。79 年的第二期限制戰略武器會議也被美國取消了，蘇聯也直接放棄，繼續擴大自己在世界的勢力和地位。在此時期，雙方的關係是十分惡劣的，互相的合作活動也是停止。

最後，是 1985-1991 年關係好轉期。美蘇雙方的互相交往終於開始變得友好，蘇聯領導戈巴卓夫就在 1985 年訪問美國總統列根。顯示雙方的關係緩和，另外蘇聯也主動提出 1989 年的馬爾他首腦會議，提出了把冷戰投入地中海，顯示雙方的關係緩和，不再出現冷戰的局面。另外，很多裁軍條約也出現，1988 年的中程導彈裁切條約就代表美蘇雙方的裁軍及限制中程導彈的範圍。隨著在 1991 年蘇聯解散華沙公約和蘇聯解體，冷戰也正式結束，雙方關係也變很正常。

這是原因 1985 年戈巴卓夫上台，他希望可以和美 國互相合作，和平共存，因此主動緩和緊張的局面，探訪美國總統列根，表示其誠意，而當時列根亦和戈巴卓夫交好，令雙方的關係緩和了很多。蘇聯更也停止了再壓制東歐人民的自由，東歐變天的出現令更多國家投入資本主義陣營，美國對蘇聯放權自我歡迎之至。加上當時的蘇聯經濟惡劣，也被星戰計劃拖垮了經濟，無力再和美 國對抗，因此也簽下許多裁軍和和平條約。1990 年的歐洲裁軍條約也是蘇聯下的華沙公約的條約。在蘇聯的推動下，甚至蘇聯的解體下，美蘇的關係也和平了。

可見，美蘇的關係不斷變化。

字數：1891

2016 年論述題第六題：國際經濟合作

分數：6/15 分

「東歐和西歐的經濟合作採取了不同的模式，東歐受到某個超級大國的支配，西歐則不是」你是否同意？

麗雯答案：

我同意此說法，西歐的經濟合作主要由於他們國家之間主動想合作以發展經濟，但東歐之間的合作主要由蘇聯的支配。

在西歐國家方面，西歐國家的合作主要是他們自身的追求，而美國在當中擔當引領者的角色。合作的開始是美國在 1948 年進行馬歇爾計劃，提供 130 億美元援助西歐的國家，而美國提供了金錢之後沒有干預歐洲國家如何使用這金錢，而是西歐國家在 1948 年主動成立歐洲經濟合作組織分配這 130 億，可見西歐的經濟合作十分競爭而西歐國家自己的意願，沒有任何支配的行為，自主性十分高。

相反，東歐國家的經濟合作交蘇聯的支配。當 1947 年美國提出馬歇爾計劃的時候，蘇聯馬上提出了莫洛托夫計劃來阻止東歐國家會加入馬歇爾計劃，之後東歐政府就要加入馬歇爾計劃，而且加入蘇聯的經濟互助委員會，由此可見，東歐國家的經濟合作並不自主，而且蘇聯的控制和支配，蘇聯要他們加入莫洛托夫計劃和經濟互助委員會他們就要保密，完全沒有自主的成份在其中，而且經濟合作也不是東歐國家自己自發組織的，兩者的模式十分不同。

另外，在保持長久的經濟合作方面，西歐的國家經合是自主的繼續合作和有加多不同方面的經濟合作。在 1948 年的比荷盧聯盟的成功之後，法國、西德等國家都想和其他歐洲國家在經濟上有所統合，發展在二戰後積弱的經濟，而這情況上，1952 年的歐洲煤鋼共同體和歐洲經濟共同體出現，代表著內六國國家的經濟合作，當中的較完全是國家之間各自選擇參加與否，和主動的合作，另外在一些經濟合作的條約上，西歐國家可以自主選擇參加與否，例如統一貨幣政策，英國也沒有選擇加入，可以看見西歐的經濟合作十分自由。

相反，在東歐持久的經濟合作主要是蘇聯的支配。例如在 1949 年的經濟互助委員會之後，東歐國家沒有進一步的統合，而且是當中蘇聯是領導者的角色，東歐國家沒有自主性可言，所有經濟合作上的政策都是由蘇聯所帶領的。在經濟合作之中，蘇聯也提出了協調國產經濟計劃，所有東歐國家的經濟都是由蘇聯所計劃分配的，可見東歐國家的經濟統合被蘇聯控制支配，所有的資源都是在蘇聯加上，例如衛星國的石油等，衛星國沒有自主權，全由蘇聯掌握。

由此可見，經濟合作在東歐和西歐上有很大不同。

字數：869

閱卷員評語：E.Eu: not many concrete facts

W.EU: not many facts after 1960

Some wrong pt

Grade E

2016 年 5**

Eunice

「資質好的學生有好多，但考獲5**的學生卻寥寥可數。

未能奪5**的學生缺乏的不是努力，而是正確的方法。」

Eunice 從 Regular Course 第一期開始師從 K.W.HO，再到 Mock 及 Capture Star Course，最終於 2016 年 DSE 歷史科中取得了 5**的成績。



雖然 Eunice 是出身於 Band 1 傳統名校，但多年學校在 DSE 歷史科的成績均異常地差，甚至乎在某些年份沒有學生可以考獲 5**，而考獲 5*者也是寥寥可數。一間 Band 1 傳統名校，學生資質優異，但卻只獲得 Band 2/ Band 3 學校的往績，這絕不是學生的問題，而是學校教導的問題。

Eunice 是立志要取 5**的學生，對於學校教導的憂慮使她在 2015 年 9 月開始補 K.W.HO。雖然 Eunice 沒有上 Summer Course，但她在 Regular Course 加倍努力，不斷努力學習答題技巧，交功課、問問題，修補自己的不足，摸清答題要求。正確的答法及讀法，再加上她的勤力程度，溫習效率便能相輔相承，如魚得水，最終成功圓 5**夢，於 2016 年 DSE 歷史科中取得 5**的成績。

「勤力 + 正確方法」在 DSE 歷史科基本上已經是無敵，可惜大部分學生單單有勤力，但卻沒有正確的方法，結果飲恨失星。

Eunice

15/04/2016, 12:49 PM

阿sir考完喇🙏今年好似大爆冷但係essay見到一果多因程度題仲要係china factor就毫不猶疑揀咗然後隊囉你d pt落去！😁希望考得好用好成績報答你🙏

15/04/2016, 3:02 PM



Trace and explain 嗰條呀

我未考囉所以唔好講答案我知😂😂

我見啲人話要寫43-45盟軍關係但我嗰陣冇諗到🙏我淨係用wwii其間mutual distrust解釋43-62交惡關係咋🙏應該唔會扣太多分掛

我講下俾你聽架咋你唔好俾返comment我因為我未考完😂😂😂😂

15/04/2016, 5:15 PM



13/07/2016, 9:10 AM

啊sir我5**了🙏🙏感謝你🙏🙏



太好啦Eunice!!

希望你可以買我份卷做教材因為我都想睇返🙏

我睇好你架😎

當然可以啊!!!!

除了 Eunice 外，她學校亦有另 1 位補 K.W.HO 的學生 Amy 獲得了 5**的成績，一改過往學校的戰績！

Amy

13/07/2016, 10:00 AM

!!!!!!

我得咗喇！

hist 5**🙏🙏🙏🙏

真係好感激您🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏

嘩!!!!!!!!!!!!

你學校有2個5**

不得了!!!!!!!!!!!!

好叻女啊你

超勁!!!

真係多謝您啊🙏🙏

應該我地成班都唔錯😁因為補你xdd

咁就好啦!!!!!!

評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E						
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		Paper 3	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	205	SBA
分部基本得分：	10 M1 (out of 12)	9 M1 (out of 12)	11 M1 (out of 13)	11 M1 (out of 13)	9M1 (out of 15)	11M1 (out of 15)	
分部調整得分：	10	9	11	11	9	11	
卷別調整得分：						83 (out of 100)	
卷別組調整得分：	41			20		90	
卷別組填補分數：	41			20		90	
加權卷別得分	212			95		90	
科目得分：	397 (out of 500)						
科目等級：	5**						

歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	2	2
		Q1(b)	2	2
		Q1(c)	8	6
2	102	Q2(a)	2	2
		Q2(b)	3	1
		Q2(c)	7	6
3	103	Q3(a)	2	2
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	6
4	104	Q4(a)	3	2
		Q4(b)	3	3
		Q4(c)	7	6

歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	201	Q1	15	9
5	205	Q5	15	11

2016 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 10/12

1a) Describe a trend as seen from the Source

The trend in medical development in Hong Kong is that the style of treatment had been gradually transiting from Chinese style to more Western style.

According to Source A, the percentage of Chinese treatments in Tung Wah Hospital in-patients was 63.2% in 1912. However, in 1936, the percentage was dropped to 38.22%, showing in a decline of Chinese style medical treatment.

However, the percentage of Western treatment for in-patients significantly increased by two times from 36.8% to 61.78% in 1912-1936, showing an increasing trend of Western style medicine. Same trend applied to out-patients with decline in Chinese style medicine and increase in Western style treatment. It showed that Hong Kong medical development was gradually transiting from Chinese style to Western style.

Mark: 2/2

1b) Cite one clue from the source to show that Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed a prestigious social status at the time

The clue is the guests attending to opening ceremony of Kwong Wah Hospital included people of high social status.

According to Source B, the man standing in the middle of the Chinese was Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hong Kong, and there were other Legislative council members too. As these guests were people of high ruling power and decision-making power of Hong Kong at that time, they had high social status. The fact that they were willing to attend Kwong Wah Hospital's opening ceremony shows that they respect the hospital and the hospital had equally high status.

Mark: 2/2

1c) Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century[S+K]

I agree that Hong Kong was a city where tradition and modernity coexisted in the second half of 20th century.

According to Source A, in the medical aspect, traditional and modern style treatments coexisted. Throughout 1912-1936, despite decline in traditional Chinese style treatment and rise of new Western style treatment, by 1936, Chinese style occupied around 40% of operations while Western occupied 60%. This showed that in the first half of 20th century, traditional and modern medical treatment coexisted.

According to Source B, in the clothing aspect, traditional and modernity coexisted. In Source B, English men were wearing modern suits while Chinese people were wearing traditional Chang-paos. There were both modern and traditional clothing in the first half of 20th century.

According to my knowledge, political system also had both modernity and tradition in the first half of 20th century. For modernity, the Leg-co and Exe-Co were set up to handle Hong Kong matters by modern means of discussions, voting etc. However, there was also Heung Yee Kuk to handle New Territories affairs by traditional means of negotiations etc.

According to my own knowledge, the architecture of Hong Kong in first half 20th century also had both modernity and traditions. There was modern Western architecture built like the Leg-Co but also traditional temples.

According to my knowledge, the arts development in Hong Kong also had both traditions and modernity. There were modern Western movies promoted at that time by the government, but also traditional Chinese style operas.

According to my knowledge, the education development also had both modernity and traditions. For modernity, schools with comprehensive facilities were built. For example, secondary schools and universities. However, traditional small scale schools still remained in walled villages.

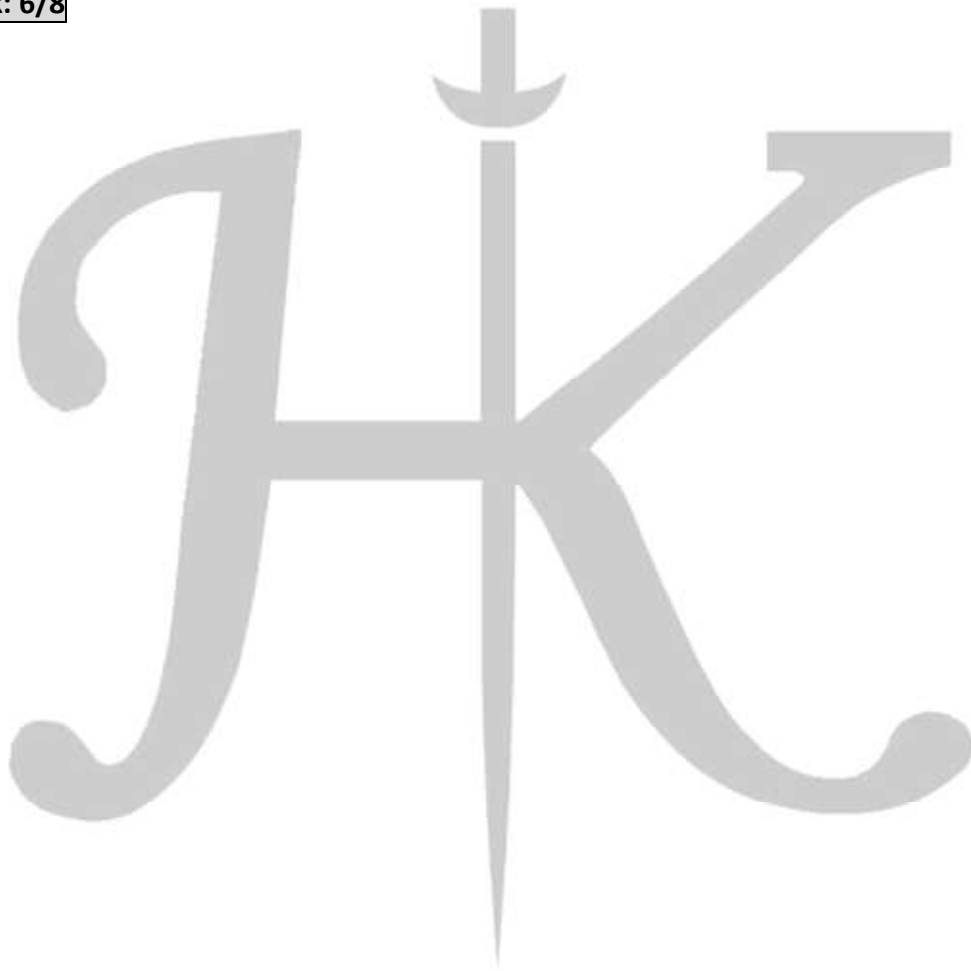
According to my own knowledge, content of educations also had both modernity and traditions. For modernity, science education was promoted in secondary school which

they learn about modern technology. However, traditional Confucian teachings such as benevolence still remained.

According to my knowledge, transport system had both tradition and modernity. For modernity, Hong Kong had an aviation system in 1920s and KCR was constructed. However, some traditional trams remained in streets.

All in all, Hong Kong in the first half 20th century had both traditions and modernity.

Mark: 6/8



2016 DBQ Question 2: Cold War

Marks : 9/12

2a) Cite one clue from the Source to point out the view of the author

The view of Nobel Committee in situation of USSR was it believed that USSR was in a chaotic situation but the chaos is promoting development.

According to Source C, the speech mentioned that “the Soviet Unions’ dramatic and heroic struggle to overcome the huge economic, social and political problems which shake the country”. This shows that the committee believed that USSR was facing economic, social and political problems in the country and the situation was chaotic. However, the committee described it as “heroic”, showing that the committee believed that such struggle would bring about positive development to USSR.

Mark: 2/2

2b) What is the nature

The nature of Gorbachev’s governance is to relax control of USSR and its satellite states and grant more freedom to people.

According to Source D, it is mentioned that Gorbachev “removing the administrative and repressive machine on which the Soviet state depended.” This shows that Gorbachev’s nature was to relax control over the country and not repress any opposing voices in the country.

According to Source D, it is mentioned that the country has allowed to “disintegrate without even trying to defend itself”. It shows that Gorbachev’s nature was to grant freedom to people regarded to the future of the country, and would not replace opposition if even the country disintegrated.

Mark: 1/3

2c) Is Gorbachev a capable leader of the Soviet Union[S+K]

To a small extent, I agree that Gorbachev was an able leader of USSR.

True, Gorbachev in some ways was an ideal leader of USSR.

According to Source C, Gorbachev promoted “fraternity between nations”. It abolished conflicts with other countries to re-established USSR’s diplomatic relations with Western countries.

According to Source C, Gorbachev adopted reform in which were “bold” and “rewriting history of USSR”. His reforms were unprecedented in USSR’s history and started a new page on USSR history.

According to my knowledge, Gorbachev attended the Malta Summit in 1989 and claimed that “the Cold War would be thrown into Mediterranean Sea”. He ended the Cold War and the hostile relationship between USSR and other countries.

However, Gorbachev was incompetent in many other aspects and made USSR’s situation poor.

According to Source D, Gorbachev made USSR “disintegrate without even trying to defend itself”. As a leader of a country, Gorbachev was not able to maintain sovereignty of the country. He was not able.

According to Source D, Gorbachev made USSR “a dying state with its anxious citizens”. Gorbachev as USSR’s leader did not ensure the citizens’ trust over the state and its leaders. He was not able.

According to my knowledge, Gorbachev adopted perestroika, which is restricting to the economy. Many companies were forced to make economic decisions. They raised prices and caused hyperinflation. Gorbachev caused poor economic environment in USSR.

According to my knowledge, Gorbachev adopted Glasnost for political system, which he allowed more freedom and caused numerous coups in USSR, e.g. the August Coup. This destroyed political stability of USSR.

According to my knowledge, Gorbachev amended constitution in 1990, allowing multiparty rule. This had led to oppositions within the party and community, believing that more political chaos would be caused.

According to my knowledge, Gorbachev signed disarmament treaties such as CFE (1990) and INF. These treaties weakened military strength of USSR. Gorbachev made USSR's military weak.

According to my knowledge, Gorbachev caused Eastern democratic movements to USSR in 1990s. Countries such as Estonia and Latvia became independent. This led to less satellite states of USSR thus lower diplomatic status.

All in all, despite small efforts of Gorbachev in re-establishing diplomatic relations, he failing to address internal problems such as political instability and economic problems of living. He harmed livelihood of people thus to a small extent he was able.

Mark: 6/7

2016 DBQ Question 3: China

Marks : 11/13

3a) State one feature of the Red Guards with reference to the Source

The Red Guards loyalty followed pain of Mao Zedong to struggle against Capitalists.

According to Source E, the Red Guard asked the author why he had “imported things, but there is not a single portrait of our beloved Great Leader”. This shows that the Red Guards admired Mao and believed that patriot of him should be placed at names. This also shows that as the Red Guards followed Mao, they believed that imported goods showed not be at names and were goods of the capitalists.

Mark: 2/2

3b) Summarise the attitude of the Shenzhen government towards the entrance of McDonald's into China

The Shenzhen government was positive, supportive and appreciative towards the entry of McDonalds in China.

According to Source F, the food sold in McDonalds was described as “hot and spicy”, “icy and smooth” etc. These are all positive words about its food. As the source was an official newspaper, it can be showed that the Shenzhen government appreciates the food and McDonald’s entry.

According to Source F, the Shenzhen Mayor attended McDonald’s opening ceremony and congratulated McDonald. This shows that the government supported McDonald’s and welcomed it to Shenzhen.

Mark: 3/3

3c) Does the Reform and Opening up policy lead to a transformation in China[S+K]

To a large extent, I agree that the Reform and Opening-up policy transformed China.

True, China was not transformed by Reform and Opening-up in some aspects.

According to my knowledge, in the social aspect, China was still not transformed. Before the Reform and Opening-up policy, people of China had many feudalistic thoughts and superstitions. For example, women were discriminated against in Chinese societies. However, even after the Reform and Opening-up, the feudal thoughts still remained, for example by 2000, many women still had less chances and prospect in their career.

However, to a large extent, China was transformed by Reform and Opening-up.

According to Source E and F, Reform and Opening-up transformed People's views towards Western cultures. Before Reform and Opening-up, according to Source E, people criticized Western goods as "capitalist class goods". However, as Reform and Opening-up introduced Western culture to China, people were more welcoming to Western goods. According to Source F, many people were attracted to the new McDonalds and caused "congestions in nearby roads", showing the Reform and Opening-up made Chinese people more accepting towards Western culture.

According to Source E and F, Reform and Opening-up introduced Western cultures to China. Before Reform and Opening-up, according to Source E, people did not know much about Western cultures. In the source, the Red Guard asked the author "what is coffee". It shows as Reform and Opening-up granted more freedom to people to know about the outside world, people had more knowledge about Western culture. According to Source F, people already knew about McDonald before they ate it. Reform and Opening-up transformed people's knowledge to Western culture.

According to my own knowledge, Reform and Opening-up transformed military development of China. Before Reform and Opening-up in 1949, China had 6 million soldiers but poor military technology. The military development focused on quantity. However, the PLA was downsized to 1 million in 1985. J-10 planes were invented. The military development focused on quality more than quantity after Reform and Opening-up.

According to my own knowledge, education was transformed after Reform and Opening-up. Before Reform and Opening-up, education in China was poor. Literacy rate was at 40% in 1940s. There was no comprehensive schooling system. By Reform and Opening-up, 28 key link universities were established in 1986. School enrollment rate rose to 99%. Education in China was transformed by Reform and Opening-up.

According to my own knowledge, economic system was transformed. Before Reform and Opening-up, it was complete socialism. People's communes were built to share resources. However, by Reform and Opening-up, socialism with Chinese characteristics were introduced. Household Responsibility System was introduced in 1978 to allow farmers to sell own crops. Economic system was transformed.

According to my knowledge, political system was transformed. Before Reform and Opening-up, the political situation was chaotic. During Cultural Revolution, there were coups. However, by Reform and Opening-up, political stability was maintained. Class struggles were abolished.

All in all, Reform and Opening-up to a large extent transformed China.

Mark: 6/8

2016 DBQ Question 4: First World War

Marks : 11/13

4a) Provide a suitable headline for the Source

The caption is “Britain’s strength unseen by Germany”.

According to Source G, Germany first thought Britain was a small lion and wanted to capture it. However, they later discovered that Britain was a big lion. This shows that Germany underestimated Britain’s strength.

According to Source G, the cartoon was published by Britain. The cartoon should show great strength of Britain and mistakes made by Germany.

According to Source G, the German man said, “there is some mistake here!”, showing that he did not expect Britain to be that strong, thus Britain’s strength was not seen by Germany.

Mark: 2/3

4b) In terms of the use of language in the Source, analyse the stance of the author towards the participation of Germany in the war

The author did not support Germany’s participation in war.

According to Source H, the author described the people who supported war as “out of their mind”. It means that these war supporters were not thinking rationally. The author was rational and did not support a war.

According to Source H, the author described war as “horrors”, This means that the author believed that wars were terrifying and not beneficial for nation. He did not support a war.

Mark: 3/3

4c) Is the outbreak of the First World War mainly due to the miscalculations of the world powers[S+K]

I agree the First World War was caused primarily by miscalculation of European powers.

According to Source G, Germany miscalculated strength of Britain. In the cartoon, the Germans originally thought that Britain was a small lion and wanted to capture it. However, later they discovered that Britain was strong. Such miscalculations made Germany challenge the rule of Britain. As Britain responded and took revenge, a large scale war broke out.

According to my knowledge, the European powers miscalculated the strength of alliance system. In early 1900s, the European powers grouped themselves into alliance, such as Triple Alliance in 1907. However, they did not expect one another to support each other by military means. As the Sarajevo Incident occurred in 1914, members of the alliance quickly supported each other, for example Germany's blank check to Austria. This had turned a small scale war to great war.

According to my knowledge, the miscalculations of the negative impact of arms race also led to WW1. Since 1900s, countries armed themselves and entered an armed race. For example, Germany and Britain built dreadnoughts. They began to fear each other more and did not expect such armaments race would happen. The Sarajevo Incident happened, both Germany and Britain quickly engaged in war and caused WW1.

There are other factors, but they were less important.

According to Source H, there was extreme nationalism. People unearned for Germany and there was Pan-Germanism on newspaper. These extreme nationalisms prompted European powers to express to their citizens and engage in WW1 to show off national strengths.

However, this factor was less important than miscalculations of European powers. WW1 was started by governments, not by its people, also with people's war sentiments could not spread WW1. Miscalculations, however, made European powers aggressive and started war.

Another factor was the colonial rivalries, e.g. Bosnian Crisis and Moroccan Crisis. European powers fought over colonies thus wanted to start WW1.

However, this was less important than miscalculations. As colonial rivalries were in early stages, e.g. the 1905 Moroccan Crisis, WW1 started in 1914. Miscalculation was more directly caused to the start of WW1 in 1914,

All in all, WW1 started primarily due to miscalculations.

Mark: 6/7



2016 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark: 9/15

To what extent was Hong Kong's political development in the period 1967-97 shaped by the China factor?

To a large extent the political development in Hong Kong in 1967-97 a result of China factor. This can be discussed in three aspects: the localization of civil servants, the formation of legislative council, and the political awareness of Hong Kong citizens.

First, the localization of civil servants from 1967-97 was a result of the China factor. In 1967, the Cultural Revolution started in mainland. Pro-establishment camp Hong Kong citizens became very discontented with the work of the British government and started 67 riots. To consolidate its rule, the British government started to localize civil servants. Chinese people were started to be appointed as high-ranking officials, for example, heads of ICAC and the Hong Kong Police Force. The China factor in 1967, the 67 Riots caused localization of civil servants in the first stage. Moreover, in 1984, as the Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed, the idea of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" was introduced. To bridge the period between British rule and returning to China, localization of high-ranking civil servants was once again introduced. Anson Chan, Donald Tsang etc. were appointed as Secretaries of Hong Kong in 1980s. General localizations of civil servants also increased from 96% in 1984 to 98% in 1990. The China factor in 1980s, signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration also caused localization of China servants in a later stage. Thus, China factor affects localization of civil servants in Hong Kong.

Secondly, the China factor also affects formation of legislative council in Hong Kong. In 1984, as the Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed, Britain and China further discussed the future of Hong Kong. However, as China was a communist country. Britain was afraid that Hong Kong would lose her democracy after returning. Thus in 1992, Governor Chris Patten put forward the scheme of reforming Leg-co, allowing all 60 seats of Leg-co to be directly elected. This arrangement was caused by the China factor, the approaching of returning of Hong Kong to China. Britain wanted to democratize Hong Kong further before returning. Moreover, the China factor also affected Leg-co development in 1995. In 1995, approaching 1997 returning Hong Kong to China, the Chinese government set up a provisional Leg-co in Hong Kong with

mostly pro-Beijing members. This provisional Leg-co replaced the directly elected Leg-co in 1997. The China factor of Chinese government wanting to lower the eternal element in Hong Kong Leg-co affected development of Leg-co in 1995. Thus the China factor affected Hong Kong's Leg-co development.

Thirdly, the China factor affected the political awareness of Hong Kong citizens. First, in 1989, June 4th incident happened in mainland. Protests were suppressed and Hong Kong citizens were deeply saddened by deaths of students. This China factor raised Hong Kong's citizens political awareness. They actively voted in the Leg-co election in the same year, and mostly voted for democrats to protest against the Beijing governments. Hong Kong citizens' political awareness was awakened by June Fourth Incident. Moreover, as the principal of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" was established by China in 1985. Hong Kong people also started to actively participate in political groups to exercise rule over Hong Kong. Political parties such as DAB, United Democrats were set up. The China factor of introducing "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" also promoted political participation of Hong Kong citizens through forming political parties. Thus, the China factor enhanced Hong Kong people's political awareness.

Although there were also other factors leading to political changes in Hong Kong in 1967-97, China factor is more important.

First, the Hong Kong factor of increasing population led to extension of government bodies and more welfare policies in 1967-97. After WW2, there was a post war baby boom as people were more willing to raise children in a peaceful atmosphere. However, this baby boom caused great population pressure to British government since 1960s. People lacked place to live in and basic welfare. The government was also not extensions enough to support large population. As results, several political charges were included. For instance, the introduction of Ten Year Housing Program in 1974 and the extension of government departments in 1980s. Houses were built for people to live in, government departments as immigration department, transport department was set up to address peoples' needs. The population growths in Hong Kong was a factor to political changes.

However, the China factor was more important than population growth. Despite baby boom since WW2 in Hong Kong, the growth in population was still national as people give birth to babies. However, another reason causing the great population increase was the influx of population from the Cultural Revolution. As the Cultural Revolution

started in 1967 in mainland, the political situation was very chaotic. Many people thus fled to Hong Kong for stable environment. There was an abnormal growth of population from mainland refugees. The China factor of Cultural Revolution thus caused more abnormal and important population pressure than Hong Kong's natural baby boom, leading to the series of political changes as mentioned above. Thus, China factor was more important in political development in Hong Kong.

Another factor causing Hong Kong's people participation increased in political development in 1967-97 to develop was the rise of middle class in Hong Kong. Since 1950s, Hong Kong's industrial development rapidly developed. Many wealthy business men rose, for example Lee Ka Shing and Lao Yuk Kong. They demanded for more political rights of Hong Kong people. As they were very influential in Hong Kong's economy, the British government adopted measures to enhance Hong Kong people's political participation. In 1968, the city officers scheme was set up to listen the views of general citizens. The offices of unofficial members of Leg-co and Ex-co was also set up in 1973 to strengthen communication between citizens and government. In 1982, district council also had its first direct election. The demand for political rights of businessmen also caused political development changes in Hong Kong.

However, China factor was more important. First, the fact that the British government enhanced communication with citizens was due to the 67 Riots caused by Cultural Revolution. There was deep misunderstanding of pro-Beijing people to British government, so political changes were made to strength communication. Second, the fact that business men rose in 1960s was also due to China factor. As influx of labor was caused by establishment of PRC in 1949 and Cultural Revolutions businessmen had cheap labor for their business thus rose as strong business powers. Therefore, China factor was more important than rise of business men.

All in all, to a large extent, political development of Hong Kong in 1967-97 was caused and influenced by China factor.

Words:1104

2016 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 11/15

Trace and explain the US-USSR relationship during the period 1943-91.

The relationship of US and USSR from 1943-91 can be divided into 4 periods, poor relationship in 1943-62, improving relationship in 1963-79, hostile relationship in 1979-88 and gradually improving relationship in 1988-91.

The first period in 1943-62, when the US and USSR had poor relationships. They had confrontations against each other in various aspects. In the political aspect, they had crises over Berlin, signing over Berlins; rule and political system. They engaged in Berlin Crisis (1948) and conflict over construction of Berlin Wall (1962). In the economic aspect, they introduced confronting Marshall Plan and Molotov Plan respectively in 1947 and 1948 to support countries of their camps. In the military aspect, they also had several arms race, such as US building hydrogen bomb in 1952 and USSR constructed nuclear test in 1949. They had conflicts, races in political, economic and military aspects. They had poor relationship in 1943-62.

There are two reasons behind such relationship, mutual distrust and disagreement over post-war issues. First, in WW1, USSR actively sovietized countries. US also actively carried out military test such as using atomic bomb in 1949. They both actively expanded and disturbed each other as they believed that one would pose a threat to the power of another. Thus, they controlled each other by actively increasing countries to their sphere of influences and carried out own race to protect themselves. Second, they had disagreement over post-war Germany. USSR believed that Germany should not be United while US believed that Germany should have a democratic government. Such arrangements led to poor relationship between US and USSR thus crises over Berlin happened.

The second period 1963-79, US and USSR had improving relationships. During the period, they agreed to disarm by signing treaties as Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963). They embarked communications by establishing Moscow-Washington hotline in 1963. They also started disarmament conferences as SALT 1 and SALT 2 from 1972-79, and agreed to improve their relationship in Helsinki Agreement (1978). They improved relationship with each other in 1963-79 by meetings, negotiations and disarmaments.

There are two reasons behind this improving relationship, namely fear of nuclear war and anti-war feelings within the country. First, both countries feared a nuclear war between them, thus started improving relationships. In 1963, the Cuban Missile Crisis broke out. Both countries were discovered to have missile plans provoking towards each other in Italy and Cuba respectively. Despite the hostile situation, US and USSR understood that when a nuclear war broke out, the outcome would be disastrous. Many people will be killed and an economic loss would be caused. To prevent nuclear war, they started to improve their relationship and disarm in 1963-79, such as signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968. The Second reason was the anti-war feelings in the countries. Both US and USSR participated in local wars before 1963, such as Korean War (1950-53) and Vietnam War (1961). However, both countries suffered heavy casualties. The people within the countries thus demanded withdrawing from war to stop casualties. With such demand, both countries gradually withdrew from local wars and started peace talks to avoid themselves being in confronting warring situation again. Thus, the fear of nuclear war and anti-war feelings caused the improving relationship between US and USSR in 1963-79.

In the third period 1979-88, relationship between US and USSR became hostile again. In the military aspect, they started arms race against each other again. The US introduced the Strategic Defense Initiative system in 1985 to stop any missile from USSR. In the social aspect, two countries also boycotted Olympics held in each other's countries, namely the Moscow Olympics in 1980 and the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. In the political aspect, the US also introduced the Carter Doctrine in 1980, condemning USSR's spread of communism, SALT 2 talks were also halted in 1979. Both countries were very hostile against each other in 1979-88 in political, military and social aspects.

The main reason for the poor relationship in 1979-88 was due to Soviet invasions of Afghanistan in 1979. In 1979, USSR hoped to further promote communism and gain economic interest in Afghanistan, which has great number of oil fields. Thus, USSR invaded Afghanistan. However, such act infuriated US. The US believed that USSR was again expanding sphere of influence to Middle East, and was recovering for economic in Middle East to strength itself, US thus lifted the SALT 2 talk and strongly protected against into of USSR. Their relationship in 1979-88 became hostile again due to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In the fourth period, 1988-91, the relationship of US and USSR became friendly again. In 1988, leader of USSR and US, Gorbachev and Reagan, exchanged official visits. In 1988, the treats of Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces was signed, and both countries agreed to stop building missiles. In 1990, CFE was signed by USSR to show new determination in disarmament and show friendly attitude to US. In 1989, the Malta Summit was also held, leaders of US and USSR attended the peace conference, and they agreed on ending the Cold War, claiming “to throw the Cold War into the Mediterranean Sea”. The relationship between US and USSR was very friendly in 1988-91.

There were two main reasons behind the change in relationship, Gorbachev’s economic reform and relaxed control over her satellites. First, Gorbachev adopted the economic reform of Glasnost since 1985. The reform allowed people to make their own business. However, such freedom granted caused chaos in USSR. There was severe shortage of goods, inflation and unemployment. Economic strength in USSR became very poor. Thus, USSR could not able to confront with the strong US anymore and wished to have improving relationships. US, seeing that USSR had economic problems, also relaxed more that USSR could not threaten US. Thus, they improved relationships. Secondly, Gorbachev relaxed control over USSR’s satellites. He withdrew troops from the States and did not suppress the democratic. Moreover, in 1990 and 1991, Estonia and Latvia were allowed to gain independence. Such acts showed that USSR had determination to democratize the country and give up communism. This narrowed the ideological gap between US and USSR. Both countries were more willing to improve relationships with the another. Thus, the reasons of Gorbachev’s economic reform and relaxed control over satellites led to improving relationships of US and USSR in 1988-91.

All in all, the relationship between US and USSR were: poor relationship in 1943-62, improving relationship in 1963-79, hostile relationship in 1979-88 and improving relationship in 1988-91.

Words:1076

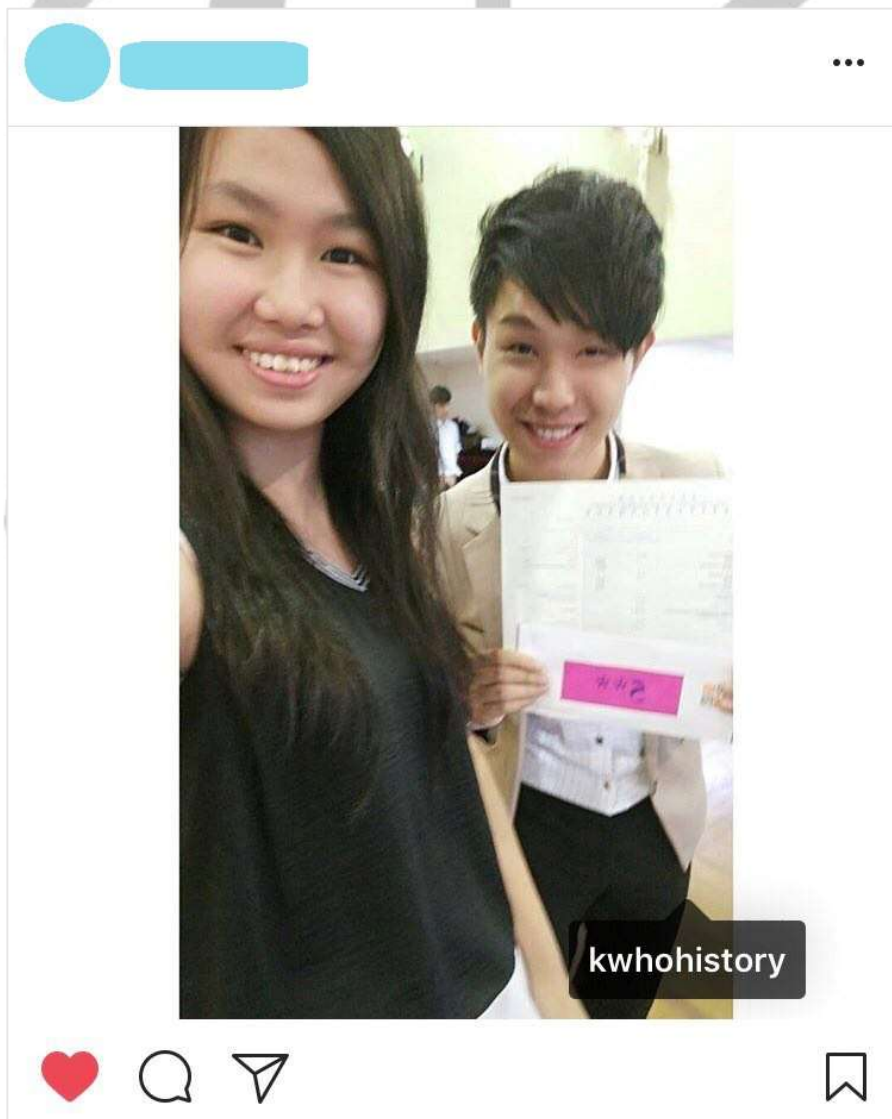


2016 年 5**

Winky

「很多事情不是看到希望才去堅持，而是堅持了才看得到希望。」

Winky 於學校 Mock 及 K.W.HO 2016 年全港大型模範試中均只取得 Level 4 的成績。於臨考前數個月，出於「博一博，單車變摩托」的心態，希望於歷史科絕地翻生，所以於 2016 年 2 月初開始跟 K.W.HO Regular Course 及 Capture Star Course，並於 2 個月內利用 VIP 方式補回大部分 Regular Course 課題，最終真的「單車變摩托」，於 2016 年 DSE 歷史科中取得 5** 成績。



多謝cyruz因為佢我history先有5** 仲記得當初升form4
嘅時候真係滿腔熱忱咁讀呢科
後期越讀越差f6mock都只係啱啱及格
又因為一路冇心機讀 sba類做得15分
最後好記得chw predict我得level4
所以真係諗住考dse嘅時候放棄左呢科
但之後唔知點解又突然間走左去補習
開始補嘅時候係2月頭 佢regular仲教緊china
真係唔記得個陣點解會突然間想去補
不過應該係因為唔甘心所以想博下掛
但係因為佢 真係幫左我hist好多好多
好有心機教嘅一個老師
真係dbq每一個題型都有答題技巧
//記得attitude要一大三小唔好同view攞亂
purpose有四大方向美化醜化捍衛要求
Language記得好似字典咁譯要同argument分開答
記得要帶電子錶count好時間冇做一題分題會跌一個
grade
記得唔好同我背文啊背文你預左係6/7/8分分數
一果多因嘅提問字眼係 most important/primarily due
to/ mainly because
記得問一果多因嘅題目要答主項最重要
唔係嘅話我同你斷絕師徒關係//😂 .
好似仲有好多但我已經唔記得清佢仲講過咩
我只會話如果你真係覺得靠學校唔夠想出去補習就補佢
啦
佢會好有心機同你傾你嘅問題
好有心機咁幫你改文好有心機咁覆你inbox
打左咁多其實都係想多謝佢😊
仲有就係-----叫你地去補佢姐😊
#冇佢我應該有Uoffer

雖然 Winky 於 2016 年 2 月才開始師從 K.W.HO，但她短時間內追回大部分課題，並且把答題技巧溫得超熟。於領取獎學金後(8 月 1 日)，她於 Instagram 的感想帖子中將 K.W.HO 的常用口訣一一背出來。雖然已經考完試幾個月，但沒有將所學還予 K.W.HO，大多口訣仍然朗朗上口，可見她對答題技巧是十分熟悉。

應考歷史科的最大優勢在於答題技巧，但大部分學生對答題要求完全一概不清，因此，要短時間內於歷史科絕地翻生，並非不可能。Winky 就是其中成功的例子。

P.S. 有得揀，當然選擇及早起步會更加有保障。

評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E						
卷別組：	Paper 1				Paper 2		Paper 3
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	205	SBA
分部基本得分：	12 M1 (out of 12)	9 M1 (out of 12)	11 M1 (out of 13)	10 M1 (out of 13)	11 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	
分部調整得分：	12	9	10	10	11	12	
卷別調整得分：							70 (out of 100)
卷別組調整得分：	41				23		68
卷別組填補分數：	41				23		68
加權卷別得分	212				109		68
科目得分：	389 (out of 500)						
科目等級：	5**						

歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	2	2
		Q1(b)	2	2
		Q1(c)	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	2	1
		Q2(b)	3	2
		Q2(c)	7	6
3	103	Q3(a)	2	1
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	7
4	104	Q4(a)	3	3
		Q4(b)	3	2
		Q4(c)	7	5

歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	201	Q1	15	11
5	205	Q5	15	12

2016 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 12/12

1a) Describe a trend as seen from the Source

The trend in medical development in Hong Kong is the popularity of using western treatments increasing.

Firstly, from Source A, the percentage of in-patients using western treatment in 1912 is 36.80%, in 1924 it increased to 54.25% by 18%, and in 1936, there are 61.78% using western treatment.

Mark: 2/2

1b) Cite one clue from the source to show that Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed a prestigious social status at the time

From Source B, Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong at the time 1911, attended the opening ceremony of the Kwong Wah Hospital. This shows that they have high social status as governor is the most influential people and have the greatest power in Hong Kong. With the governor attending the opening ceremony of the Kwong Wah Hospital, it shows the governor treats the hospital as an important hospital, which have high social status.

Mark: 2/2

1c) Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century[S+K]

Yes, I agree.

Firstly, from Source A, there were Chinese treatment and Western treatment used in hospital in 1912-36. This shows that Hong Kong was using with traditional Chinese treatment and modernity Western treatment, existed at the same time.

Secondly, from Source B, I can see that the Governor was wearing suit and the Chinese people wearing traditional Chinese clothes. This shows that the wearing style have traditional as Chinese clothes which is tradition and modern as Western clothes.

Thirdly, based on my own knowledge, buildings in Hong Kong also co-existed with traditional and modern style. In the Peak, there are lots of Western building with British architecture which is modernity while in New Territories, there is brick construction of the villages' house, which is tradition, showing the co-existence.

Also, Hong Kong transportation was also tradition and modernity co-existed. For example, there are trams in Central or Hong Kong Island district, which is a kind of modernity, while there is also people using the car that need to be pushed by man, which is traditional. The transportation is also co-existed.

Mark: 8/8

2016 DBQ Question 2: Cold War

Marks : 9/12

2a) Cite one clue from the Source to point out the view of the author

The view is the situation of USSR is facing with lots of problems which is not good to the country.

From Source C, “The Norwegian Nobel Committee is also watching”, “the Soviet Union’s dramatic and heroic struggle to overcome the huge economic, social and political problems which shake the country”. This shows that the country (USSR) had to face these problems which is shaking the country and it is not good.

Mark: 1/2

2b) What is the nature

The nature of Gorbachev’s government is not violent.

From Source D, “Part of the answer is Mikhail Gorbachev’s unintended success in removing the administrative and repressive machine on which the Soviet state depended”. This shows that Gorbachev’s governance is not repressive and no violent news as he removed them.

Also from Source D, “first socialist society disintegrate without even trying to defend itself”, showing that Gorbachev did not use violent means to defend itself.

Mark: 2/3

2c) Is Gorbachev a capable leader of the Soviet Union[S+K]

To a large extent, I agree that Gorbachev was an able leader of the USSR.

Firstly, he was able to replace to conflicts of USSR with the other countries with international cooperation. From Source C, Gorbachev won the Peace Prize, “to be awarded to someone who had worked to promote ‘fraternity between nations’”. This shows that he was able to replace the conflicts with international cooperation as he awarded the peace prize which is good to USSR.

Secondly, Gorbachev was able to promote disarmament and negotiation, which is good to USSR and as an able leader to USSR. From Source C, Gorbachev won the peace prize “to be given to someone who had actively promoted disarmament and negotiation”. This shows that Gorbachev have achievements in negotiating with other countries, which is good to USSR in solving some diplomatic issue.

Thirdly, he was able to break through the diplomatic isolation situation of USSR, which was an able leader making improvement of USSR. Using my own knowledge, in 1985, Gorbachev visited President Reagan of US and the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to solve the diplomatic isolation situation. This shows that Gorbachev has done diplomatic breakthrough which is good to USSR.

However, in some way he was not an able leader of the USSR.

Firstly, Gorbachev could not defend USSR from disintegrated. From Source D, “the world’s first socialist society disintegrate without even trying to defend itself”. This shows that he as the President of USSR, was not able to prevent USSR from splitting apart, which was not an able leader of USSR.

Also, he led to USSR being departed. According to my own knowledge, Gorbachev had given freedom to her satellites countries such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, which led to the democratic movements by these countries and the USSR has to be dissolved, which was not an able leader.

However, in conclusion, Gorbachev was an able leader of USSR as he was able to bring peace to USSR which is the most important element of the livelihood of USSR. This shows that he was an able leader.

Mark: 6/7

2016 DBQ Question 3: China

Marks : 11/13

3a) State one feature of the Red Guards with reference to the Source

The characteristic of the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution was anti-capitalism.

From Source E, “we have been to many homes of the capitalist class. Your house is the worst of all”. This shows that the Red Guards did not like capitalism and thought that it was not good and even the worst, showing they had anti-capitalism and did not like it.

Mark: 1/2

3b) Summarise the attitude of the Shenzhen government towards the entrance of McDonald's into China

The Shenzhen government’s attitude was positive, welcoming, friendly and supportive

With reference to Source F, the official newspaper ran by the Shenzhen Party Committee of the CPC reported about the opening of China. This shows that the committee (the government) welcomed the entry of McDonald and even spread it by official report on newspaper.

Secondly, from Source F, “Li Guangzhen, Shenzhen’s Deputy Mayor, attended McDonald’s opening ceremony and congratulated McDonald’s on behalf of the city government.” This shows that the Shenzhen government supported and friendly congratulated as well as welcomed the entry of McDonald by attending its opening ceremony.

Mark: 3/3

3c) Does the Reform and Opening up policy lead to a transformation in China[S+K]

Yes, to a large extent, I agreed.

Firstly, it transformed from anti-foreignism to welcome foreign things. With reference to Source E, I can see that “why do you have to drink a foreign beverage?” asked by a Red Guard, which shows that they did not like foreign things. Yet, from Source F, “McDonald’s Opens in Shenzhen” which is a foreign restaurant. This shows that they accepted the entry of foreign items due to the Reform and Opening-up, allowing the entry of foreign items.

Secondly, it transformed China to focus on economic development. Using my own knowledge, the Reform and Opening-up stressed to give up class struggles and focus on economic development as the key link. This shows that it transformed to focus on economic de

Thirdly, it transformed China to focus on education. Using my own knowledge, before the Reform and Opening-up, there were slogans as “study is useless, the more you study, the more foolish you will be”. The literacy rate was only 20%. However, under the Reform and Opening-up, the compulsory education law in 1984 was introduced. This increased the enrollment rate to 99% for the elementary education, showing that China focus more on education.

However, it has some aspects that had not been transformed.

Firstly, politically, China was still having one-party dictatorship. From Source F, I can see that “official newspaper in 1990” was run by communist party of China. This shows that the Reform and Opening-up policy did not transformed China politically.

Therefore, although politically it is not transformed, but other aspects were transformed.

Mark: 7/8

2016 DBQ Question 4: First World War

Marks : 10/13

4a) Provide a suitable headline for the Source

A caption for the cartoon in Source G would be “A mistake”.

From Source G, I can see that the father representing the King of Germany said “there is some mistake here!” with the naked eye version. This shows that there was mistake in the cartoon.

Besides, from Source G, I can see that “through the Hohenzollerns glasses” which was the Germany’s ruling family, they thought that it was a little animal, showing that they thought it could be easily killed. Yet, with the naked eye, the version they saw was “British Lion”. This shows that the Germany’s ruling family had made a mistake with the size and power of that animal which representing Britain.

Mark: 3/3

4b) In terms of the use of language in the Source, analyse the stance of the author towards the participation of Germany in the war

The author of Source H would not support it.

For the language used in Source H, “they were so ‘ignorant’ of the horrors of war”. This shows that they were not smart, not aware of the horrors of war, which shows that there was actually horror of wars, but the supporters could not witness. The author would not support as there was horror.

Besides, “these warlike fellows, young and old, out of their mind”, showing that they were not in the situation of thinking with their mind and thus this was not a normal situation. The author would not support it as the action was not under proper thinking.

Mark: 2/3

4c) Is the outbreak of the First World War mainly due to the miscalculations of the world powers[S+K]

Yes, I agree that WW1 was caused primarily by miscalculations of European powers.

Firstly, from Source G, the newspaper in 1914 Oct (WW1), I can see that “through the Hohenzollerns glasses”, the Germany’s ruling family thought it was an absurd little animal. While “with the naked eye”, the animal was actually a lion (British Lion). This shows that they had wrongly predicted the power of Britain, which was an European power.

Also from Source G, “there is some mistake her” under the condition “with the naked eye”. This shows that there was mistake and miscalculation with the power of the “Britain Lion”, which was an European power.

Thirdly, Germany faultily predicted the power of itself. Using my own knowledge, Germany thought he would be able to defeat France in 6 weeks to France while the Russia needs 6 weeks to go to the border to fight against Germany. This led to Germany facing a two-front war and a start of the pre-world war since Germany miscalculated her power.

However, there were also some other factors which led to WW1, but were less important than that of miscalculations of the European powers.

Firstly, it was nationalism, which means the German supported the war. From Source H, about the atmosphere in Germany on the era of Germany’s entry to the WW1, “the supporters of was seemed to be in a great majority”. This shows that the nationalism of Germans supported the country to get into WW1.

However, the miscalculation of the European powers was more important. Although the Germans supported the war, the miscalculation of Germany to the European powers, for example Russia, Britain, France, leading to Germany mitigate the World War. Therefore, miscalculation of the European powers was more important.

Moreover, based on my own knowledge, the armaments race also led to the outbreak of WW1. There were fierce armaments race between Britain and Germany, for example, competing with dreadnoughts etc. This led to them being able to start the WW1.

However, the miscalculation was a more important factor, as the armaments race only let them to have the ability to start the war. However, the miscalculation of powers led to Germany had the intention to start a war with Russia and France, resulting in the outbreak of WW1. Hence, miscalculation of the European powers was more important.

Mark: 5/7



2016 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark: 11/15

To what extent was Hong Kong's political development in the period 1967-97 shaped by the China factor?

To a large extent the political development of Hong Kong in the period 1967-97 was a result of the China factor, with China factor leading to the increasing Chinese participation and the formation of political parties.

Firstly, the increasing Chinese participation in political aspect was a result of the China factor. Due to the 1984 “Sino-British Joint Declaration”, the China government was going to get back the sovereignty of Hong Kong and it declared that “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong” as an important element of the declaration. Thus, the British government paved way for the handover. In 1950s, there were only 20000 civil servants who were Chinese, while the number increased to 200000 until 1997. Moreover, for senior officials, Anson Chan was appointed as the Chief Secretary of Hong Kong in 1993 as well as Donald Tsang was appointed the Financial Secretary of Hong Kong in 1995. This shows that due to the signing of the “Sino-British Joint Declaration”, more Chinese residents actively involved in the political development of Hong Kong and increased the Chinese participation in political aspect. It was a result by China factor.

Secondly, the formation of the political parties was also a result by the China factor. As the June 4th Incident happened in 1989 in China, people afraid that after the handover China would still use out oppressive method to rule Hong Kong even there was the “Sino-British Joint Declaration” signed in 1984. Thus, the residents would like to actively engage in politics and formed political parties. For example, the democratic party, the DAB and the HKFTU were formed as different political parties of Hong Kong. Also, the June 4th Incident of China led to people who voted for the democratic parties, resulting in more than half of them were come from democratic parties in the Legislative Council. This shows that the China's June 4th movement led to Hong Kong political parties' foundations in the year 1980s-90s. This showed that it was a result of China factor.

However, there were also some other factors which caused the political development of Hong Kong, such as the local factor and the British factor. However, their significances were not as important as the China factor.

For the local factor which was not China factor, after the 1967 riots, many of the Hong Kong people revealed that they had discontent to the government and would like to participate in politics to change the situation of limited Chinese participations in political aspect in the government. For example, at the 1970s, there were still official members in the Legislative and Executive Council, which there was no direct elections of Hong Kong People to the two councils. This led to Hong Kong people would like to engage in Hong Kong's politics and hence resulted an increasing Chinese participation.

However, this was mainly caused by the China factor. Although the Hong Kong people would like to have more political participation after the 1967 riots to ease their discontent. Yet, only under the condition of the signing of the 1984 “Sino-British Joint Declaration” and the emphasis of “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong” could let the Hong Kong people to have a chance to participate in the politics, such as the appointment of Anson Chan as the Chief Secretary in 1993, showing the China factor was the main factor to the political development of Hong Kong.

Moreover, the British factor also paved the way for the political development in Hong Kong. The British government employed 200000 civil servants in the 1990s. Moreover, it started the first direct election of the Leg-Co and extended the seats to 60 in 1995, which allowed more Chinese to participate in. Meanwhile, the British government, except the governor, they had Chinese people as Donald Tsang as the Financial Secretary in 1995. This shows that British factor had contributed to more Chinese participation in Hong Kong's political development.

However, the China factor was more important. As Hong Kong was to be returned to China in 1997 under the “Sino-British Joint Declaration” which signed in 1984. The British government only changed the participation of Chinese after the signing of the declaration to paved the way for “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong”. Therefore, as the “Sino-British Joint Declaration” was initiated by China which was the China factor, leading to the British government to make changes on the political development. Hence, the China factor is more important.

To sum up, although the local factor and the British factor also led to changes and increasing participations of Chinese in terms of political development, they were mainly dominated by the China factor. Therefore, the political development of Hong Kong was a result of the China factor in 1967-97 to a large extent.

Words: 789



2016 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 12/15

Trace and explain the US-USSR relationship during the period 1943-91.

The relationship between the US and the USSR during the period 1943-91 can be divided into 4 stages, with the first stage 1943-62 being the poor relationship period, the second stage 1963-79 being the improving period, the third stage 1979-85 as the worsen relationship period and the last stage 1985-91 as the improved relation period.

During the first stage 1943-62, the relationship is poor. Starting from the postwar conference, such as the Potsdam Conference in 1945 and the wartime issue on how to deal with Japan, there were divergences appeared between the two superpowers. In 1947, the US spread the Truman Doctrine, saying that US would act as the international police to stop the influence of communism, especially the USSR. This shows that US treated USSR as an enemy to confront with. Moreover, in 1948, as Britain, France and US would like to integrate the Western Germany together and implement monetary reform. This led to Berlin Crisis happened between West Berlin and East Berlin, which being blocked. The Berlin Wall was even constructed in 1961. The US and USSR was in poor relations as communication was blocked. Moreover, in 1959, US had set up two missiles on Italy and Turkey respectively, leading to USSR set up the missile in Cuba as well which resulted the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. This hereby brought the world to a nuclear war and the relationship between US and USSR is poor.

The reason contributing to the poor relationship was the ideological differences between the two superpowers. US followed capitalism and USSR followed communism. This led to the two countries had entirely different approach to their countries. US for feared that the communism would enter the Western Europe and thus took out different measures to stop communism from spreading. Meanwhile, USSR feared that capitalism which was the opposite from the communism would be affected its satellites countries. Therefore, USSR responded to US's action and frightened the control of its own sphere of influence, for example East Germany. The two blocs were confronting towards with other due to poor relations.

The second stage is 1963-79, with improving relationship between the two countries. They carried out lots of disarmaments measures. For example, in 1963, the US and USSR signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In 1969, they signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and started the “SALT 1” since 1972 to discuss the removal of the armaments. This shows that US and USSR cooperated in order to have disarmaments between the two superpowers. This was a sign of improving relations. Moreover, in 1972, President of the US had visited Moscow where was the capital of USSR. In the next year, President of the USSR visited US as a return. Both the disarmaments and official visits between the two leaders of US and USSR showed that they had improved relations as they were willing to cooperate and communicate with others. This shows that the relation between the two countries improved.

The reason which contributed to the improving relations was the fear of bringing the world to a war again. The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 brought the world to the brink of the nuclear war. While as US and USSR had suffered from WW2, they had learnt a lesson from it already and did not want another war to happen again. This led to the country being cooperated with each other and improved relation. Also, with a change in leaders of the two countries, President Nixon and Khrushchev was not the president, they were not too hostile with other countries and willing to negotiate with each other, leading to improving relation.

The third stage is 1979-85 with the relationship of US and USSR being worse again. In 1979, USSR invaded Afghanistan, which was a violent action of getting the sovereignty of other country. While this incident happened, the “SALT 2” had stopped to discuss due to USSR did not comply with the talk for having disarmament. Moreover, in 1984, the SDI program was initiated by US, which was to defense the technology or weapons that made by the USSR in the space. This leads to further worsen relationship of US and USSR as they actively involved in the space or satellites or atomic bomb production. With further armaments race and space defense system launched, the two countries’ relations became hostile again.

The reason of the worsen relationship are as follow. Firstly, as USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979-89. This led to the US discontent with this act as it could definitely affect the sovereignty of Afghanistan. At the same time, US and USSR had signed some agreement on the issue of disarmament and mentioned the international order well without war. However, USSR violated the agreements. This led to the US forgave the improving relationship with USSR as it did not follow what it should follow.

The fourth stage was 1985-91 with the relationship of US and USSR improved. The disarmament treaties being the most efficient evidence, in 1987, the US and USSR signed the INF treaty, saying that both country would disarm. In 1990, the capitalist bloc (NATO) and the communist bloc (Warsaw Pact) had also signed the CFE treaty to conventionally disarm among to Europe. This led to US and USSR became more feared to each other as they were willing to compete and disarm. Moreover, in 1983, Gorbachev, the President of USSR met with the President of US Reagan together with Britain's Margaret Thatcher. Also, in 1989, the Malta Summit, the US and USSR improved their relationship by ending the Cold War.

The reasons contributing to the improved relationship were as follow. Firstly, as Gorbachev has become the new President of the USSR. And he had reform in the diplomatic area. To rebuild the long-damaged relation with US and break through the diplomatic isolation, this was difficult from the situation of the last stage, having invasions or armaments race with US. Moreover, the end of the Cold War led to improved relation of US and USSR. The two countries were not confronting each other because of the ideological differences but had cooperation to end the Cold War through Malta Summit in 1989. This led to their relations improved because of the above reason.

To sum up, the US and USSR's relationship could be divided into 4 stages, the first stage 1943-62 being the poor relationship period, the second stage 1963-79 being the improving period, the third stage 1979-85 as the worsen relationship period and the last stage 1985-91 as the improved relation period.

Words:1085

2016 年 5**

Wing Sze

「未雨綢繆，領先同儕」

2014 年 7 月，Wing Sze 於升中五的暑假就開始師從 K.W.HO，是 K.W.HO 最後一屆的私補學生。中五便開始補歷史科，比大部分學生更早學習如何考 DSE 歷史科，於升中六前已經達到坐 5*望 5**的能力！

至中六時，答題技巧已經鞏固的 Wing Sze 不但能夠在歷史科方面繼續穩步漸進，更加因為中五時已經打好歷史科基礎，所以能夠投放更加多的時間到其他科目，令各科成績均達到優異水平。

於 2016 年 K.W.HO 全港大型模擬試中，Wing Sze 穩定發揮，取得了 5**的成績。其後，於 2016 年 DSE 歷史科更實現了 5**夢，成就百分之一的傳奇。

一年時間，你可以用來去玩，也可以用來溫書。如果你要成為百分之一(5***)，首先你必須要有百分之一的勤力程度。比其他人更早起步，就是奪取佳績的最簡單途徑。



早人一步，就是勝過其他人的最簡單方法。
讓將來的你，感謝現在拼命的自己。

評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E						
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		Paper 3	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	205	SBA
分部基本得分：	8 M1 (out of 12)	8 M1 (out of 12)	13 M1 (out of 13)	10 M1 (out of 13)	9 M1 (out of 15)	11 M1 (out of 15)	
分部調整得分：	8	8	13	10	9	11	
卷別調整得分：						97 (out of 100)	
卷別組調整得分：	39			20		91	
卷別組填補分數：	39			20		91	
加權卷別得分	201			95		91	
科目得分：	387 (out of 500)						
科目等級：	5**						

歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	2	2
		Q1(b)	2	2
		Q1(c)	8	4
2	102	Q2(a)	2	1
		Q2(b)	3	2
		Q2(c)	7	5
3	103	Q3(a)	2	2
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	8
4	104	Q4(a)	3	2
		Q4(b)	3	3
		Q4(c)	7	5

歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	201	Q1	15	9
5	205	Q5	15	11

2016 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 8/12

1a) Describe a trend as seen from the Source

Medical treatment has been westernized gradually. It changes from Chinese-dominated to coexistence of both Chinese and Western treatments in local hospital.

Refer to Source A, the percentage of in-patient opting for Western treatment increased from 36.8% in 1912 to 61.78%, showing HongKongers acceptance of Western medication.

Refer to Source A, the ratio of out-patients opting for Chinese treatment to that for Western treatment decreased from about 9:1 to about 8:2, showing the increasing significance of Western medical care. Nonetheless, Chinese methods still have outweighing influence.

Mark: 2/2

1b) Cite one clue from the source to show that Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed a prestigious social status at the time

Refer to Source B, "Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong at the time and members of the Legislative Council" showed up at the opening ceremony of the Kwong Wah Hospital. Important officials of Hong Kong supported its establishment and were willing to congratulate it personally, showing that they value the organization. Hence, the hospital enjoyed high social status.

Mark: 2/2

1c) Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century[S+K]

The statement is agreed to a large extent.

Refer to Source A, the ratio of in-patients opting for Chinese treatment to that for Western treatment was about 6:4 in 1936, showing that both methods were demanded and provided in Hong Kong. While traditional Chinese medical care was preserved, modern Western medical invention was introduced. They coexisted.

Refer to Source B, the British colonial governor, “Sir Frederick Lugard” attended the opening ceremony of the Kwong Wah Hospital where most committee members were Chinese, showing that he respected the local community. The expatriates who represented modern coexisted with the people who has lived in Hong Kong traditionally.

According to my own knowledge, Hong Kong people still eat traditional Chinese food like Zongzi and dumplings while modern food from the West, for example hamburgers and sizzling plates were welcomed, showing the coexistence of tradition and modernity.

According to my own knowledge, there were traditional Chinese buildings like temples and walled villages in Hong Kong while modern architectural elements were introduced. The Queen’s pier was built in Bauhaus style, showing the coexistence.

However, some traditions have been replaced by modernity.

People did not wear cheongsam in their everyday life anymore. Most of them dressed in suits and shirts by the end of the first half of the 20th century, showing that the traditional clothing style was not preserved.

Mark: 4/8

2016 DBQ Question 2: Cold War

Marks : 8/12

2a) Cite one clue from the Source to point out the view of the author

The Nobel Committee thinks the USSR faced serious internal problems but has significant contributions in peace-keeping diplomatically.

Refer to Source C, the USSR struggled to “overcome the huge economic, social and political problems”, but replaced “conflict with international cooperation”, showing that it developed positive diplomatic relations even though the country is crippled by domestic affairs.

Mark: 1/2

2b) What is the nature

Gorbachev’s governance was democratic.

Refer to Source D, he removed “the administrative and repressive machine on which the Soviet State depended,” showing that he granted people the freedom of speech which was suppressed by his ancestors.

Refer to Source D, the army or the KGB “would not be deployed without mercy to punish the regimes’ opposition”, showing his effort on decentralization of political power and respect to people’s political right.

Mark: 2/3

2c) Is Gorbachev a capable leader of the Soviet Union[S+K]

I agree that Gorbachev was an able leader to a large extent.

Refer to Source C, he replaced “conflicts with international cooperation” and “promoted disarmament and negotiation”, showing that he developed positive diplomatic relations with other nations. This enhanced the image of the USSR to foreigners.

Refer to Source D, he removed “the administrative and repressive machine”, that the army would not be used “to punish the regimes’ oppositions”, showing that he respected citizens’ political rights and freedom. This democratized the USSR.

Using my own knowledge, he declared the end of the Cold War with Reagan (the US president) and disarmed with the capitalist bloc by signing the INF Treaty and the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, eliminating the threat of a hot war to protect the country’s safety. He contributed to lessen the USSR’s burden on national defense.

Also, the Sinatra Doctrine promised that the USSR’s satellites could have elections to select their government. Gorbachev also introduced pluralist politics in the country, showing the process of democratization.

However, he failed to solve several problems to improve people’s livelihood.

Refer to Source C, the USSR struggled “to overcome the huge economic, social” problems which shook the country, showing that Gorbachev could not deal with domestic affairs successfully.

According to my own knowledge, as he introduced “marketisation,” the state-subsidized commodities became in a shortage. People had to queue for food and daily necessities because of insufficient supplies, showing the economic failure and social disturbance caused by Gorbachev’s policy.

Besides, refer to Source D, the USSR disintegrated as he removed “the administrative and repressive machine”, showing his effort on decentralization of political power eventually destroy the nation.

Mark: 5/7

2016 DBQ Question 3: China

Marks : 13/13

3a) State one feature of the Red Guards with reference to the Source

The Red Guards were against foreign countries, especially the West.

Refer to Source E, she angrily blamed the author for eating “foreign food”, and reading “foreign books”. She even regarded the author as “reactionary” because of this, showing the Red Guards hatred and denial to foreign items (including culture and products).

Mark: 2/2

3b) Summarise the attitude of the Shenzhen government towards the entrance of McDonald's into China

The Shenzhen's government has a welcoming attitude towards the entry.

Refer to Source F, “Li Guangzhen, Shenzhen's Deputy Mayor attended McDonald's opening ceremony and congratulated” on behalf of the city government, showing that the officials supported and valued McDonald's business in China.

Refer to Source F, “the Deputy Mayor”, “Deputy Team Leader of the Preparatory Team of the Municipal People's Congress” and “heads of relevant divisions of the city government” attended the opening ceremony, showing that the government was supportive.

Mark: 3/3

3c) Does the Reform and Opening up policy lead to a transformation in China[S+K]

The policy transformed China to a large extent.

Refer to Source E, the Red Guard blamed the author for drinking “foreign beverage”, eating “foreign food” and reading “foreign books”, showing that China did not welcome or even hated foreign products before 1978.

However, according to my own knowledge, the Reform and Opening-up policy attracted foreign investment.

Refer to Source F, government officials including the Deputy Mayor attended the opening ceremony of McDonald in Shenzhen, showing that people supported and favored foreign goods after 1978.

Refer to Source F, “the eager Shenzhen customers had already eaten up foods that McDonald’s had prepared for a week’s consumption”, showing that Chinese no longer hated imported items, they welcomed them instead, after 1978.

Using my own knowledge, education has been transformed. Before 1978, China disdained education, Mao even suggested that “the more you study, the more foolish you became”. But the Reform and Opening Up policy encouraged tertiary education and even introduced Compulsory Education. By 2000, there were 1071 universities in China, showing that education was valued after 1978.

According to my own knowledge, economy was transformed. Before 1978, China promoted collectivism and public ownership (e.g. cooperatives and the People’s Communes). As the Reform and Opening Up policy introduced Township Enterprises and Household Contract Responsibility System, free market and decentralized decision making in business were allowed.

However, the social part is not transformed.

Before 1978, the Three Agricultural problem existed, it continued after 1978 because of urban-rural disparity.

Mark: 8/8

2016 DBQ Question 4: First World War

Marks : 10/13

4a) Provide a suitable headline for the Source

The suggested caption is “The foolish arrogance of the Germans”.

Refer to Source G, the Hohenzollerns thought that the British lion was “an absurd little animal” and would like to kill it, but it was actually strong and huge. It shows that Germany underestimated the strength of Britain and would even like to challenge her, who was much more powerful.

Mark: 2/3

4b) In terms of the use of language in the Source, analyse the stance of the author towards the participation of Germany in the war

The author would not support.

Refer to Source H, he asked “why were these warlike fellows, young or old, out of their mind?” The phrase “out of their mind” showed that the war supporters were crazy and irrational. Therefore, the author actually disagreed with them.

Refer to Source H, the supporters of war were “so ignorant of the horrors of war”, “ignorant” showed the author thought they were unaware of the disastrous consequences. Therefore, the author opposed them.

Mark: 3/3

4c) Is the outbreak of the First World War mainly due to the miscalculations of the world powers[S+K]

I agree to a large extent.

Refer to Source G, Germany thought the British lion was an “absurd little animal” but it was in fact much larger than them, showing that they miscalculated the power of their enemy which gave them confidence to start a war.

Refer to Source G, Germany thought the British lion was an “absurd little animal” but it was in fact much larger than them, showing that they miscalculated the power of their enemy which gave them confidence to start a war.

Refer to Source H, the war-mongers shouted, “in triumph we will hit France to the ground”, showing that Germany was actually proud of their strength and thought they could defeat France.

However, this was a miscalculation according to my own knowledge as France drew the Plan 17 with Russia who had Plan 19 to defend German aggression. Therefore, Germany underestimated France.

Besides, Germans believed Russia would not be involved in the war at the beginning stage and thus adopted their only Schlieffen Plan. However, Russia called for general mobilization after Germany declared a war on France. Therefore, he had to face an unexpected two front war. Germany miscalculated the response of his opponents. This gave him the confidence to start the war.

Also, Germany miscalculated the response of Britain who joined the war after he destroyed the neutrality of Belgium. Therefore, Germany could not attack France in a short period of time as he expected. Germany would not have started the war so quickly if he knew the most powerful nation at the time was going to be involved.

Mark: 5/7

2016 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark: 9/15

To what extent was Hong Kong's political development in the period 1967-97 shaped by the China factor?

The political development of Hong Kong in the period 1967-97 was a result of the China factor to a large extent. This could be explained by the localization of civil servants, establishment of representative government and party politics.

The localization of civil servants was mainly the result of China factor. As the events happened on the Mainland would arouse Hongkongers' discontent to the government, colonial governors tried to stabilize the society with admission of more Chinese officials. For example, the Cultural Revolution led to the 1966-67 Riot in Hong Kong, causing thousands of casualties. As a result, the number of Chinese civil servants increased from 48000 to over 800000. Besides, departments like the Consumer Council and programmes like the Ten-year Housing Scheme were provided to stop the anti-British sentiment provoked by the communists in Hong Kong. Plus, the "Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong Principle" suggested before the Hong Kong Handover encouraged the British government to appoint Chinese senior officers (e.g. Anson Chan as the Chief Secretary and Donald Tsang as the Financial Secretary) in the 1990s. Therefore, the China factor led to the localization of civil servants.

The establishment of representative government was mainly the result of the China factor. As Hong Kong would be returned to China in 1997, Britain was afraid that communist autocracy would spread to Hong Kong. Hence, Youde presented a White Paper to suggest election in the Legislative Council in 1984. In fact, the first election of the District Council was held in 1982 while that of the Leg-Co was held in 1985. In 1991, 18 out of 60 seats were elected directly from 9 geographical constituencies. In 1995, all 60 seats were elected. It shows that the pressure from China accelerated the democratization process in Hong Kong. Therefore, the China factor led to the establishment of a representative government.

The rise of party politics was the result of China factor. The dictatorial rule on the Mainland encouraged Hongkongers to seek democracy and political freedom through multi-party rule. The Meeting Point was established in 1983, one year before the Sino-British Joint Declaration (1984). Also, the June 4th Incident (1989) alerted many citizens. They tried to deny Chinese influence by setting up parties and intervene in politics. The

United Democrats of Hong Kong and the Liberal Party were set up in 1990s. 14 out of 18 elected lawmakers were pan-democrats in 1991. Plus, China supported several parties' development in Hong Kong to enhance her influence in the local government (e.g. the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong). The fear to China and Chinese power dominated the rise of party politics. Therefore, it was led by the China factor.

Though there were other factors, China factor was the most important one. This can explain in comparison with British and local factor.

British factor could alter the development of Hong Kong politics directly because Hong Kong was one of her colonies. For example, the ICAC and House Ownership Scheme were introduced to stem social discontent for consolidation of her authority. Moreover, the portion of Chinese civil servants was increased from 97% to 99% within decades to avoid complaints from the majority, showing that Britain was responsible for decision-making. However, the China factor was more important because the colonial government did not intend to add more democratic elements before the announcement of Hong Kong Handover. Most members of the Leg-Co were appointed or ex-offices before 1980s, showing that citizens participation in policy-making process was not valued before China demanded Britain to return Hong Kong. Therefore, China factor was the major reason.

Other than that, the local factor contributed to the political development of Hong Kong as well. People's demand for political rights and engagement led to corresponding improvements. The immediate cause of the 1966-67 Riot was the rise in Star Ferry Fare, the colonial government tried to stem people's anger by introduction of social benefits like the Public Assistance Scheme which later evolved into the comprehensive Social Security Assistance, showing that citizens will led to certain policies. Besides, local elites demanded for further involvement in political affairs, leading to increasing percentage of Chinese AO and councilors. However, the China factor was more important because people were responding to the events on or threats from the Mainland. For example, pan-democrats won most seats in 1991 because people saw what happened in the June 4th Incident, showing that China was the ultimate reason for their political urge and demand. Therefore, China factor was the major one.

In conclusion, China factor had greater importance than other factors. The political development of Hong Kong was a result of it to a large extent.

Words:773

2016 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark: 11/15

Trace and explain the US-USSR relationship during the period 1943-91.

The relationship between the US and the USSR went through 4 periods along with the development of the Cold War: conflicts (1943-62), détente (1963-78), worsened relations (1979-84) and diplomatic friendship (1985-91).

The period of conflicts (1943-62) consisted of confrontations between them. Both states compared with each other to show their power and status. The US established NATO while the USSR launched the Warsaw Pact, showing their military confrontation. Also, the U-2 Incident and Cuban Missile Crisis nearly led to a hot war between them. The Voice of America criticized the USSR while the Radio of Moscow villainized the US for her capitalist stance. They even had an arms race (e.g. atomic bomb, hydrogen bomb and satellite). Conflicts often happened.

This was because of their ideological difference and expansion of power. The US was the leader of the capitalist bloc while the USSR was the leader of the communist bloc. Both of them afraid that the spread of opposite theories would harm their governance. Hence, the USSR stopped any communication with the US. Besides, they competed for the highest status in the world as they became superpowers after WW2. Therefore, the USSR introduced the Molotov Plan after the US mentioned her Marshall Plan in 1948. They tried to spread their influence around the world to overpower each other.

The period of détente (1963-78) created a peaceful relationship between the US and the USSR. Cooperation were started. For example, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty were signed, showing their attempts to disarm. Plus, the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks were held throughout the 1970s, showing their consistent effort of cooperation. They even started the Joint Soviet-American Space Mission in 1973. Their relations had been improved in this period.

This was because of their fear of a nuclear war and heavy military burden. As both countries developed more and more nuclear weapons and noticed how dangerous they were in the earlier Cuban Missile Crisis, they began to develop friendship with each other to eliminate the threat of disastrous destruction caused by nuclear wars. Besides, the US suffered serious loss during the Vietnam War (1961-75). About 3000 American soldiers died per week. There was a wave of pacifism in the US. Therefore, she wanted

to settle disputes with the USSR so as to get rid of further casualties in another war between capitalists and communists which could possibly happen as the USSR was the communist leader.

Hatred against each other appeared in the period of worsened relations (1979-84). The USSR invaded Afghanistan, leading to the US's boycott of the Moscow Olympics (1981). The USSR and her satellites boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984 in response. The US even launched the Strategic Defense Initiative in the 1980s with other NATO allies so as to challenge the USSR's superiority in space technology. It shows that the two nations turned against each other.

This was caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Since the place was origin of rich oil resources, the US was deeply upset as it might guarantee the USSR the power to defeat her. Also, it was dangerous for her enemy to control a large amount of oil while could be used to development new armaments. Plus, domestic production of the US would be seriously disturbed if the USSR forbidden Afghanistan to export her oil to the US. Besides, the provoking attitude posed by the US with her Star War Program infuriated the USSR.

The period of diplomatic friendship (1985-91) consisted attempts to maintain peace between the US and the USSR. For example, the Geneva Summit was held. Gorbachev visited the US. These events showed their friendly interactions. Besides, the two countries even normalized their diplomatic relations, showing a huge advancement in settling the decades-long dispute. Other than that, the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (1988) was signed. There was no sign of arms race anymore. Regan and Gorbachev even jointly announced the end of Cold War in an international conference, showing their friendship was developed.

This was because of heavy financial burden and the rise of Gorbachev. Unlike his ancestors, Gorbachev was open-minded and he thought that settling with the US could help with the further development of the USSR as there would not be any armed conflicts. He also supported democratic ideas and certain level of marketisation. The Space race and arms race had exhausted the Soviet economy, he wanted to create friendly relations so as to focus on domestic problems and reforms.

In conclusion, it can be divided into 4 periods: conflicts (1943-62), détente (1963-78), worsened relations (1979-84) and diplomatic friendship (1985-91).

Words:776



2016 年 5**

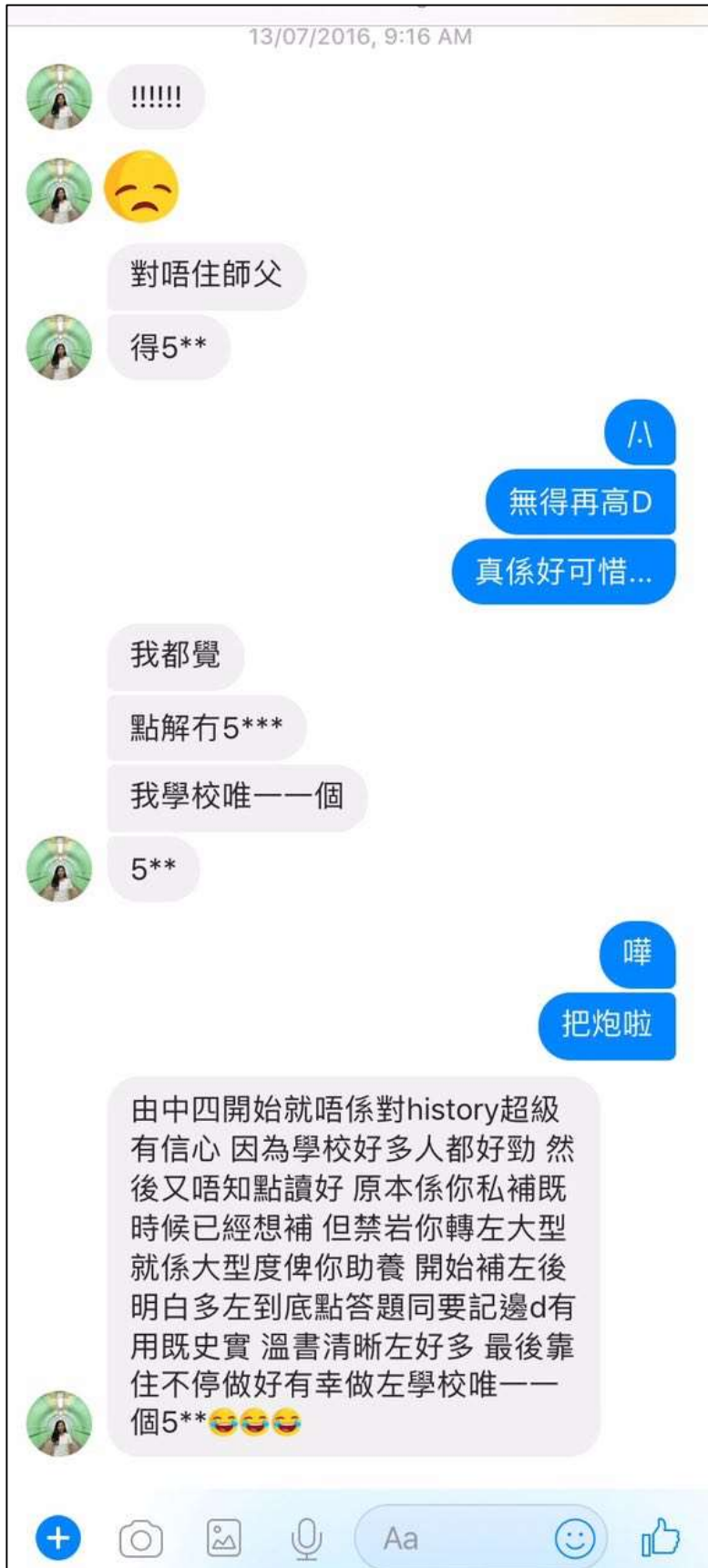
Jolie

你相信我，我就給你翅膀飛翔。

Jolie 由 2015 年 Summer Course 開始師從 K.W.HO，後來憑著英皇教育的獎學金計劃資助下，跟足了 Regular Course、Capture Star 及 Final Lesson，並於應考了 Mock，最終於 2016 年 DSE 歷史科中取得了 5** 的佳績。

Jolie 是一個沒有自信的學生，她總是說她班裡面的同學很強，甚至乎有一位是強到無可超越。其實，Jolie 的能力不弱，而且很願意默默耕耘。她在 Summer Course 開始跟我，後來更得到了英皇教育的傑出學生獎學金計劃(此獎學金並非每年都有，要視乎該年度英皇教育有沒有參與「香港特別行政區傑出學生選舉」的合作)，可以免費報讀其中一位導師的課程。Jolie 相信了我，選擇了我。自此，便開始了我對 Jolie 的助養計劃(我們平時便這樣說笑)。

由一開始時的懶懶閒，閒時才交一篇功課，到後來逐漸增加份量，一星期可能交數份功課，我一路見證著她的努力。去到 2 月份考 Mock 時，她已經取得 54/80 分的成績，此成績已經是 Level 5 與 Level 5* 之間(其實我 Mock 很難，取得 5* 和 5** 的人數比例很少，因此取得此分數已經代表有 5* 的能力)。



最後去到 2016 年 DSE，Jolie 成功取得 5**的佳績，不但成為全港歷史科考生的 1%，也成為了學校唯一一位取得 5**的學生。

其實，有能力的學生很多，但奪得 5**的學生卻很少。像 Jolie 一直認為無可超越的那一位同學，最終也只能飲恨取得 5*的成績(但她 DSE 總成績是 11 粒星!!歷史科超可惜!!)，關鍵就在於懂不懂玩 DSE 歷史科這個遊戲。

我教的不是歷史，也不是考學校考試的歷史科，而是考 DSE 歷史科。只要你相信我，我就給你翅膀飛翔。

感謝 Jolie 對我的相信，她也沒有白費我一直對她的助養，最終成功取得了 5**，更成為我翻譯團隊的其中重要一員。

評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E						
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		Paper 3	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	204	SBA
分部基本得分：	10 M1 (out of 12)	9 M1 (out of 12)	10 M1 (out of 13)	11 M1 (out of 13)	8 M1 (out of 15)	12 M1 (out of 15)	
分部調整得分：	10	9	10	11	8	12	
卷別調整得分：						93 (out of 100)	
卷別組調整得分：	40			20		91	
卷別組填補分數：	40			20		91	
加權卷別得分	207			95		91	
科目得分：	393 (out of 500)						
科目等級：	5**						

歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	2	2
		Q1(b)	2	2
		Q1(c)	8	6
2	102	Q2(a)	2	2
		Q2(b)	3	1
		Q2(c)	7	6
3	103	Q3(a)	2	2
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	5
4	104	Q4(a)	3	2
		Q4(b)	3	3
		Q4(c)	7	6

歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	201	Q1	15	8
4	204	Q4	15	12

2016 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 10/12

1a) Describe a trend as seen from the Source

Refer to source A, there's an increasing trend in receiving western treatment.

Refer to source A, for in-patients, the percentage (%) of Chinese treatment decreased steadily 'from 1912's 63.20% to 1924's 45.75% to 1936's 38.22%' It can show that the popularity for Western treatment is decreasing.

Refer to source A, for in-patients, the % of Western treatment increased steadily from '1912's 36.80% to 1924's 54.25% to 1936's 61.78%' It can show that the popularity for Western treatment is increasing.

Refer to source A, for out-patients, the % of Chinese treatment also decreased steadily from 1912's 91.27% to 1936's 83.08% while Western treatment increased steadily from 8.73% in 1912 to 16.82 in 1936. It can show that receiving Western treatment is more popularity.

Mark: 2/2

1b) Cite one clue from the source to show that Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed a prestigious social status at the time

According to source B, it is stated that 'Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong at that time was standing with directors of Tung Wah Hospital' in the opening ceremony of Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed high social status as the Governor would participate its ceremony. At that time, Governor was holding supreme power and was the highest authority of Hong Kong. The participation of him can show that he recognized Kwong Wah Hospital. Thus, having high social status.

Mark: 2/2

1c) Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century[S+K]

I agree that in the first half of the 20th century, Hong Kong was a city where tradition and modernity co-existed to a large extent.

Here will be the agreeing points.

According to source A, it can show that there's increasing popularity of western medical while Chinese ones also have important status. Refer to the source, it is stated that 'the in-patients' of Western treatment 'increased from 36.80% in 1912 to 61.78% in 1936' while for 'out-patients' increased from '8.73% to 16.92%'. It can show that there's increasing Western treatment. While Chinese treatment, there's still 83.08% in 1936. There still high Chinese proportion. Thus, its co-existed in terms of medical.

According to source A, the number of operation, increased from '86 in 1912 to 1586 in 1936'. It can show that operations a western method was gaining popularity. It can show that in terms of medical, both tradition and modernity co-existed.

According to source B, it is stated that 'Sir Frederick Lugard, governor of Hong Kong' was invited to the opening of Tung Wah Hospital, a hospital opened by Chinese people. It can also show that the Chinese would accept Westerners' modernity, thus they would invite Sir Frederick.

According to source B, it is reflected that 'Tung Wah Group of Hospitals were directed by Chinese people' It can show that in terms of medical, traditional and modernity co-existed as hospital is a modernized way to cure patients, while it is operated by traditional Chinese people.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of festival, in the first-half of 20th century, tradition and modernity co-existed. At that time, Hong Kong would celebrate both traditional Chinese festivals and western festivals, such as traditional Chinese festivals like Lunar New Year, Mid-Autumn Festival and Western Festivals like Christmas and Easter.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of food, tradition and modernity co-existed. At that time Chinese traditional food like dim sum, mooncakes were served while people would also eat western style-cooked food like beef.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of agriculture, both modernity and traditional co-existed.

Chinese traditional style was style existed while modern style of building was also built like in the peak's housing. Sir Ho Tung built a garden in his house in the Peak.

However, in some aspects, tradition and modernity was not existed.

According to my own knowledge, in terms of traditional values, HK people still strongly believed in that such as the 'move children are good! This can be proved by overpopulation caused by high birth rate in the first half of 20th century.

Mark: 6/8

2016 DBQ Question 2: Cold War

Marks : 9/12

2a) Cite one clue from the Source to point out the view of the author

Refer to source C, the view of Nobel committee thought that the situation of USSR is poor with lots of problem.

According to source C, it is stated that 'the entire world today watching Soviet Union to overcome the huge economic, social and political problems which shake the country.' It can show that the situation of USSR is poor with a lot of problems as there were problems in terms of different aspects like economic, social and political, which it is serious that can affect the country seriously.

Mark: 2/2

2b) What is the nature

Refer to source D, the nature of Gorbachev's governance is weak.

Refer to source D, it is stated that the author questioned 'was it all so apparently painless'. It can show that source D thought that Gorbachev did not response to the problems that led to great destruction as seems to be painless. It can show that its weak.

Refer to source D, it is stated that Gorbachev let Soviet Union 'disintegrate without even trying to defend itself.' It can show that the governance was weak that it led to disintegration of last without defending it. Thus, it is weak.

Refer to source D, it is stated that Gorbachev 'intended in removing the administrative and repressive machine on which Soviet Union depended. 'It can show that Gorbacher's governance is weak as it is dependent and controlling by administrative and repressive machine.

Refer to source D, it is stated that Soviet Union is 'a dying state with anxious citizens.' It can show that the governance is weak as it lead to the blink of death of the status with social anger.

Mark: 1/3

2c) Is Gorbachev a capable leader of the Soviet Union[S+K]

To a large extent, I agree that Gorbachev was on able leader of USSR.

Here will be the proof of he being a capable leader.

According to source C, it is stated that Gorbachev successfully 'in one with to promote 'fraternity between nations'. 'It can show that he successfully tackled problems with international cooperation. He is able.

According to source C, it is stated that Gorbachev actively promoted disarmament and negotiation. It can show that he is able in reducing arms race to protect its century and tackle problems in peaceful way – negotiation. He is able.

According to source C, it is stated that Gorbachev 'overcome economic, social and political problems.' It can show that he is comprehensive to tackle different aspects of problems in Soviet Union. He is able.

Refer to source C, it is stated that Gorbachev had 'reforms initiatives.' It can show that he would have reforms to change and improve Soviet Union. Thus, he is able.

According to my own knowledge, he is an able leader as he improved diplomatic relationships of Soviet Union. He visited President Reagan and prime minister Margret Thatcher frequently. This improved soviet's relationship with the West. He is an able leader.

According to my own knowledge, Gorbachev actively prevent arms race. He attended different disarmament treaties and conferences. Such as Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty(CNF) and the Inter-mediate nuclear force Treaty(IMF). Thus, he is able.

However, he has some inabilities.

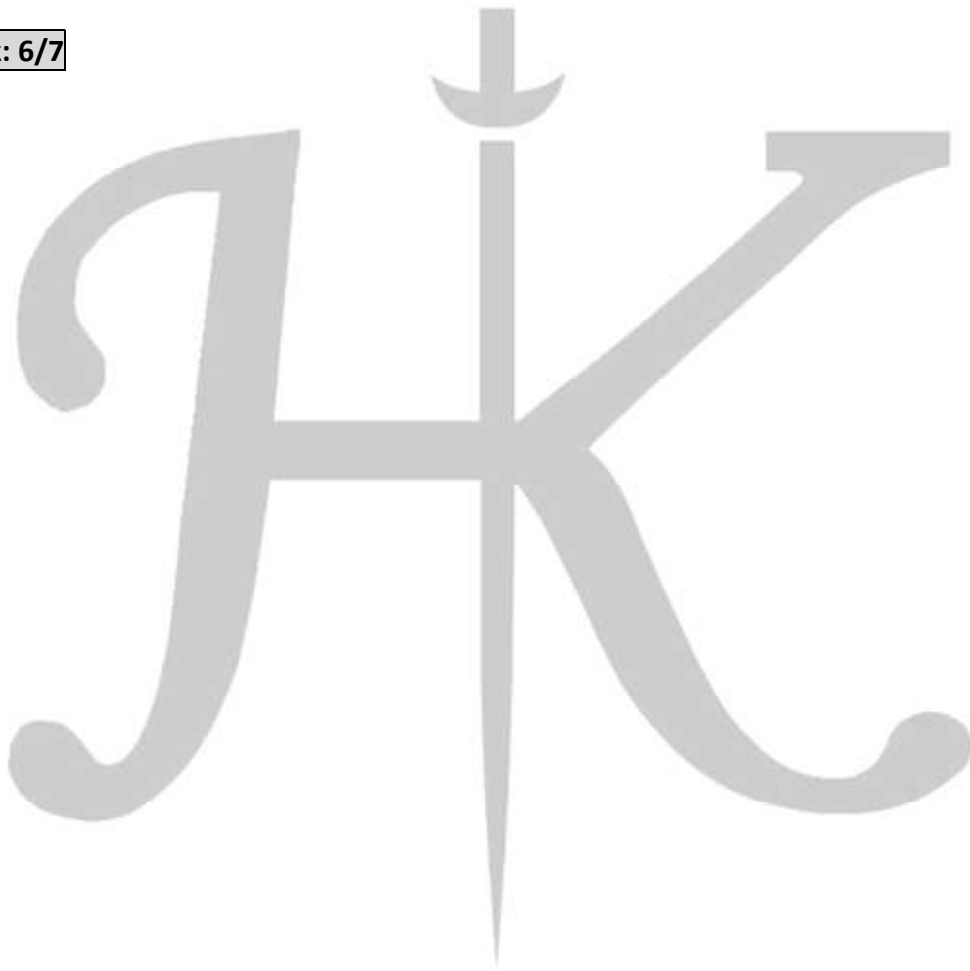
According to source B, it is stated that Gorbachev 'unintended to remove the administrative and repressive machine that soviet state depended.' It can show that he failed to lead Soviet Union to be independent and leave it to be dependent. He is not able.

According to source B, it is stated that Gorbachev did not 'punish the regime's opposition. It can show that he is not able as he isn't clear the opposition.

According to my own knowledge, Gorbachev's emphasis on heavy industry led to the insufficient consumer goods, such as soap, food, etc. There's high price level and different shortages like bread shortage. It can show that he is not able to tackle the problem of Soviet Union.

In short, to a large extent, he is an able leader.

Mark: 6/7



2016 DBQ Question 3: China

Marks : 10/13

3a) State one feature of the Red Guards with reference to the Source

Opposing foreign products but loving Chinese goods is a characteristic of Red Guards.

Refer to source E, it is stated that the Red Guard is angry with the author's 'foreign books, foreign food, foreign beverage, imported things.' It can show that the Red Guard is opposing different foreign goods. They will only satisfy with Chinese goods.

Mark: 2/2

3b) Summarise the attitude of the Shenzhen government towards the entrance of McDonald's into China

Shenzhen government has positive attitude towards the entry of McDonalds into China with appreciation, welcoming and please.

According to source F, the source is from 'Shenzhen Special Zone Daily' which is run by 'Shenzhen Party Committee of the Communist Party' reporting opening of McDonalds. It can show that the government is pleased with it as it would report it and did not criticise it.

According to source F, the source stated that the Deputy mayor 'congratulated McDonalds's on behalf of the city government'. It can show that the government welcomed it as they congratulated it in their name.

According to source F, it is stated that 'other attendants included the Deputy Team Leader of Dreparyory Team of the Municipal People's congress and heads of relevant divisions of the city government.' It can show that the government highly welcome it with a lot of representatives.

Mark: 3/3

3c) Does the Reform and Opening up policy lead to a transformation in China[S+K]

I agree that the Reform and Opening-up Policy of China after 1978 transformed China.

Refer to source E, during the 1960s to 1970s, China opposed foreign products. It is stated that the red guards would 'angry about eating foreign food, reading foreign books, using imported things.' It can show that at that time China opposed foreign goods.

Moreover, refer to source E, at the 1960s to 1970s, China was highly relying on Chinese leaders. It is stated that there should be 'a single portrait of our beloved Great leader.' It can show that there's high reliance on Chinese leaders.

However, refer to source F, in the 1980s and 1990s, the citizens would also willing to accept foreign products. It is stated that 'many of residents of Shenzhen try out McDonald.' It can show that the citizens did not oppose foreign products.

According to my own knowledge the policy transformed China to be an open city.

Before the 1978, the policy had opened different special economic zones and different coastal cities like Shanghai.

After 1978, the foreign trading is frequent. It can show that it transformed China.

According to my own knowledge, the policy transformed China from collective economy to opened.

Before 1978, different collect

Mark: 5/8

2016 DBQ Question 4: First World War

Marks : 11/13

4a) Provide a suitable headline for the Source

The caption of the cartoon should be 'wrong perceptions'

According to source G, it is reflected that the Hohenzollern would show that the 'British lion' representing Britain's power is small. However, when seeing with naked eye, the 'British lion' is extremely strong and powerful. There's a mistake. Thus, there's wrong perception on the power of Britain. It should be the caption due to Germany's mistake.

Mark: 2/3

4b) In terms of the use of language in the Source, analyse the stance of the author towards the participation of Germany in the war

No. The author would not support Germany's participation.

According to source H, it is stated that the warlike fellows were 'out of their mind'. It is a negative word which means that people are thinking wrongly. Thus, it can show that the author thought that they are wrong and would not support.

According to source H, it is stated that the warlike fellows were 'ignorant'. It is a word describing people is not thinking comprehensively. It can show that the author think that the warlike fellows did not support it.

Refer to source H, the author stated that 'the horrors of war.' It means, the scary and negative side of war. IT can show that he opposed the war due to it.

Mark: 3/3

4c) Is the outbreak of the First World War mainly due to the miscalculations of the world powers[S+K]

I agree that the First World War was caused primarily by the miscalculations of European power.

According to source G, it is shown that the 'Hohenzollern looked at the Britain's power wrongly'. It can show that Germany did not know fully its opponents power until the war. Thus, it is due to miscalculation.

According to source H, it is stated that 'warlike fellows ignorant of the horrors of war'. It can show that the Germans miscalculated the negative side that will be brought by the war. Thus, they would just start the war.

According to source H, it is stated that the 'patriotic demonstrations excited the war-mongers to excess'. It can show that the good side of the war was excessively shown. There's miscalculation that the war will be good thus leading to the war.

According to my own knowledge, Germany formed alliance, 'The Triple Alliance' in order to protect herself. However, she miscalculated and the system became a way to turn regional conflict to global war easily, leading to WW1.

According to my own knowledge, powers also miscalculated that Germany would be no danger to the peace. Thus, they did not implement danger much peaceful treaties to stop Germany from aggressing, leading to WW1.

However, there are actually other factors leading to the WW1.

According to source H, it is stated that the war could 'hit France to the ground in triumph.' It can show that the revenge to France is also a reason for the war.

However, it is not as important as the miscalculation. As Germany would like to hit France by alliance system protecting herself. She miscalculated that France can also form alliance to fight back.

According to my own knowledge, the start of WW1 is also the arms' race. There's serious arms race such as Germany with Britain's never arms race, this easily lead to broken of war.

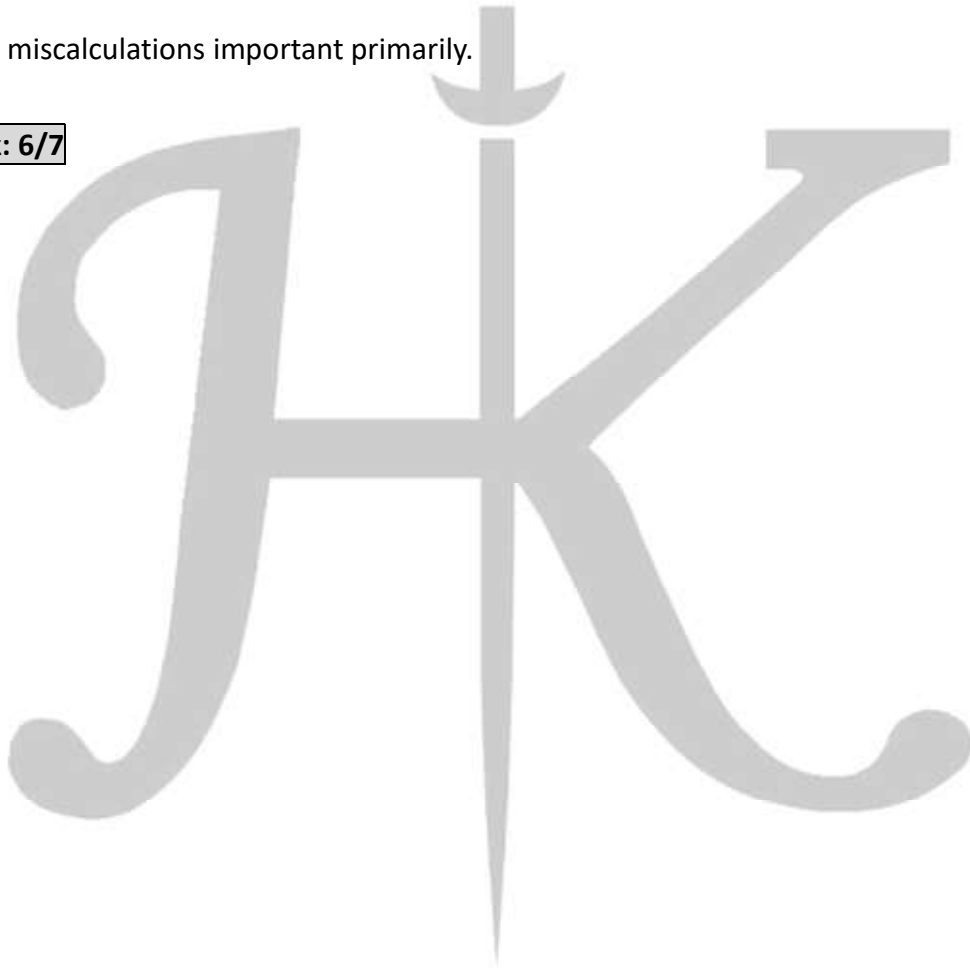
However, it is due to miscalculation as there's insufficient ways to prevent arms race to become a war.

According to my own knowledge, national conflicts such as the Balloon Wars, eventually became Sarajevo incident, led to WW1

However, there's miscalculations as the power did not stop it with measure and treat it normally.

Thus, miscalculations important primarily.

Mark: 6/7



2016 Essay Question 4: Second World War

Mark:12/15

Was the Second World War unavoidable? Explain your view with reference to developments in Europe in the period 1919-39.

To a large extent, I think that Second World War is avoidable. It can be explained in terms of collective security system, appeasement policy, rise of extreme nationalism, destruction of Great Depression and the cooperation of powers.

First of all, in terms of collective security system, Second World War is avoidable as the well functioned system can help to prevent the invasions of aggressors. The Second World War was seems unavoidable as the failure and weakness of the collective system led to the serious aggressions by the aggressors, leading to the Second World War, such as Japan's invasion to China in 1938's 7th July Incident. The weakness of the League of Nations, the peaceful treaties and the disarmament conferences made it unavoidable. For example, after the invasion of Italy to Abyssinia in 1935, the League could actually punish it and prevent its further aggressions to Albania in 1938. However, it didn't so leading to unavoidable Second World War. Such as the League is successfully in tackling some of the conflicts in the 1920s, proving that it has power to stop conflicts such as the 1920 conflict between Finland and Sweden and the 1923 Corfu Islands conflicts between Greece and another country. If there's better function of League, such as an independent army, the League could prevent the aggressors leading to the Second World War. In terms of peaceful treaties, it failed to rule aggressors, leading to unavoidable Second World War, but if there's more comprehensive rules, it will be avoidable. The two peaceful treaties, Locarno Treaty (1925) and Kellogg-Briand Treaty (1928) both have their limitations. The Locarno Treaty did not limit the east boundary of Germany, allowing it to invade Czechoslovakia and have sudden attack on Poland (1939), leading to Second World War. For the Kellogg-Briand Treaties, it allowed "legitimate defense" as excuse for countries for expanding, leading the Germany to get Studienland in 1936, leading to Second World War. If the two treaties are more comprehensive to rule the aggressors, such as Locarno Treaty would rule all of boundary of Germany and the Kellogg-Briand would not allow any forms of expansions due to different reasons, the War is unavoidable. In terms of the disarmament conference, the three of them failed to punish armament's act, leading to unavoding Second World War. If there are punishments, the Second World War is avoidable. There are three disarmament conferences, the London Naval

Conference (1920-21), Washington Conference (1922) and Geneva Conference in 1932-1934. These treaties with the conferences successfully created the “honeymoon period” of the European countries in the 1920s, showing the war is actually avoidable. However, the loopholes of them eventually led to the Second World War. Three of them all did not have punishments upon armament acts. Also, for the London Naval Conference, it only limit the naval, but not the army and air army. Thus, it would allow the aggressions such as remilitarized at the Rhineland, leading to Second World War. It can show that if there’s sufficient punishments upon the aggressors and the more comprehensive restrictors, the Second World War is avoidable. Thus, in terms of collective security system, Second World War is avoidable.

Secondly, in terms of cooperation of the superpowers, Second World War is avoidable under the well-cooperated atmosphere to prevent the aggressors. It can be explained in terms of the cooperation of US and the USSR. For the US, it did not stop the aggressions, leading to Second World War, while if it is willing to help, the Second World War is avoidable. Under the isolation policy of US, it isolated herself from European issues in order to protect its own interests. As a result, different invasions, such as Japan’s invasion to China in 1938 (7th July Incident) or the Germany’s sudden attack would lead to the Second World War. However, actually US has the power to stop the aggressors, being the most powerful country in the world at that time and being the leader of the European countries. As after the 28th January Incident in 1932, the invasions damaged US’ interest in Asia. Thus, the US condemned Japan and signed the Shanghai Cease Fire Treaty in 1932. As a result, Japan had reduced its aggressions to China until 1938. It can show that US actually has the power to stop the aggressors and the Second World War is avoidable. In terms of USSR, the refusal of cooperating with other European countries also led to the Second World War be unavoidable, but if it cooperated with them, the Second World War would be avoidable. As the USSR signed the Soviet- Nazi Non-Aggression Policy with Germany. Germany was then relaxed to have a war with the backing of USSR, having sudden attack on Poland, leading to the Second World War. However, actually Soviet can cooperate with other European countries to avoid the Second World War. As the greatest fear of Germany is Soviet Union, without Soviet Union’s support, Germany would not have a war. Moreover, actually Britain and France intended to cooperate with USSR to tackle Germany together. With their collective power, tackling Germany is easy. Thus, if there’s well-cooperation between countries, the Second World War will be avoidable.

Thirdly, in terms of the discontent of Italy and Germany, Second World War is avoidable under suitable arrangements. In terms of Germany, under the Paris Peace Treaty (1919), Germany was needed to bear the sole war guilt, compensating \$30 billion US dollars' compensation, disarmed by reducing 10% of its army and population. It led to discontent of Germany, rising the totalitarianism, leading to the Second World War by various attacks such as remilitarize Rhineland, Anschluss and attack Poland in order to regain national glory. For Italy, it was originally promised to get Fiume and Dalmatia during its cooperation with the Triple Entente. However, the superpowers did not kept their promise, leading to the rise of totalitarianism, leading to the Second World War by invading Abyssinia in 1935 and Albania in 1937. However, they are actually avoidable. As the Paris Conference can be less harsh like the Postdam Treaty after the Second World War, preventing Germany to bear sole war guilt to prevent discontent. Moreover, keeping promises to Italy and rewarding it Fiume and Daltamia. These can avoid Second World War. Thus, it can show that in terms of the discontent of Germany and Italy, the well made decision of the superpowers can avoid the Second World War.

However, to a small extent, the destruction of the Great Depression is unavoidably leading to the Second World War.

In terms of the Great Depression (1929), it led to the failure of cooperation of France and Britain. For the failure of cooperation of France and Britain, after the First World War, the two superpowers were greatly damaged. On top of the destruction of the Great Depression, the two countries were further damaged, leading them to have appeasement policy, such as the Munich Conference in 1938, letting Germany to get Sudenland and ceding 2/3 Abyssinia to Italy. These led to the further aggression of the aggressors, leading to the Second World War. Moreover, France would originally willing to fight with the aggressors. However, under the Great Depression, she is insecure, she would not participate the Geneva Conference without safety ensurance after disarmament. Thus, leading to Second World War.

To a large extent, Second World War is avoidable.

Words:1224

2016 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark:8/15

To what extent was Hong Kong's political development in the period 1967-97 shaped by the China factor?

To a large extent, the political development of Hong Kong in the period of 1967-97 is a result of the Chinese factor, as it led to the localization of the government officials, the development of the political parties and the change of the Legislative Council. Although there were other factors affecting the political factor such as the Britain factor and Hong Kong factor, they are not as important as Chinese factor.

Firstly, the Chinese factor enhanced the development of localization of the government officials. At the 1967, there's cultural revolution in China, as a result leading to the 67 Riots in Hong Kong and a large influx of mainlanders to immigrate Hong Kong. Thus, a large amount of government officials were needed after the 1967, the number of Chinese government officials increased to more than 200000 in the 1970-1980. Moreover, more administrative officers like Tsui Ka Cheung was Chinese. Moreover, after the Sino- British Joint Agreement, it is confirmed that Hong Kong will be returned to China after 1997. As a result, Britain would need to speed up its localization progress in order to handover Hong Kong to China. Thus, the number of Chinese government officials were further increased. It can show that in terms of localization of Chinese government officials, it is a Chinese factor result.

Secondly, in terms of the senior government officials of the Hong Kong people, it is also a factor of Chinese factor. After the confirm of the sign of Sino-British Joint Declaration, the British government would need to speed up the handover of the senior government officials' seats to the Hong Kong people in order to let them to understand more about their work. As a result, at that time, there were more Chinese senior- government officials. Such as Donald Tsang being the Financial Secretary of Hong Kong and Anson Chan Fong On Sang was becoming the one responsible for the political affairs in Hong Kong. At the same time, the Head of the Police Force was a Chinese too. This led to the significant change of senior government officials. It can show that senior government officials' change was a result of the Chinese factor.

Thirdly, in terms of the development of the political parties, China factor is the factor leading to it. After the confirmation of handover in 1984 after the signing of Sino-British Joint Declaration, there were formations of different political parties. Such as the Meeting Point, the Democracy Party and the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment Progress of Hong Kong. There were both the democratic party and pan-establishment party. Furthermore, after the 4th June Incident, the Incident made Hong Kong people fear of autocracy of China, leading to a drastic support towards the Pan Democratic Party and the fear of the Pro-Establish camp. It can be shown in the 1991 Legislative Council Election. In the Election, over half of the seats were the Pan-Democrats. Furthermore, China factor also further affected the development of political parties. After the proposal of the Legislative Council which were all elected by Britain in 1985, all 60 seats of the Council will be elected. It is unprecedentedly democratic. Also, this Legislative Council members will be on a “through train” which they will still be the members after the handover. This led to the dissatisfaction of the China government. The China government formed a “Provisional Legislative Council” were mainly pro-establishment camp, while the democratic members were forced to “get off the train”. It can show that the development of the political party was a result of the China factor.

However, actually there are other factors affecting the political development of Hong Kong.

Firstly, Britain factor will be undoubtedly a factor of Hong Kong’s political development during 1967-97 as Britain was the ruler of Hong Kong at that time. The decisions were all made by Britain. Such as the decision of allowing Chinese to be senior government officials as there were all under restrictions of Letter Patent and Royal Restrictions. It can show that Britain factor is important.

However, under the cause effect relationship, China factor will be the factor affecting the development. It is because before the sign of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, Britain did not really gave power to the Hong Kong people. China factor is the factor causing Britain factor to change.

Secondly, Hong Kong factor will be another factor leading to such development. Under the rise of Middle class such as Tsui Ka Cheung, which is wealthy and has high education level, British government can absorb these elites to the government in order to fully utilize them. also led to the localization and the use of Hong Kong people to be the senior government officials in the government.

However, under the case- effect relationship, China factor will be the factor leading to such result. As before the sign of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, many of the Hong Kong people were also wealthy and well-educated. However, only some of them were used and were have less power, such as Chou Shouson, Ho Tung, Ho Kai, etc. Thus, China factor will be the factor.

Thirdly, the decolonization factor will also be a factor leading to such result, Under decolonization, Britain would need to give more power to Hong Kong people in order to prevent them from asking for independence.

However, Britain actually have sufficient power and it was mainly by China factor.

To conclude, to a large extent, it was result of China.

Words:904

2016 年 5**

Natalie

「成功就是不斷完善自己的不足」

Natalie 是 K.W.HO 剛加盟英皇的第一批學生。由 Summer Course 開始，再到 Regular Course 及 Capture Star Course，最終取得了 5** 的成績。

Natalie 是超級勤力的學生，K.W.HO Notes 內的大部分題目她都幾乎做過一次，是 K.W.HO 2015-16 年度交功課最多的 10 位門生之一。更重要的是，Natalie 不只是單純的勤力，更加是力臻完善，不斷完善自己的不足，會將部分獲分較低的功課重做一次，以徹底改善問題所在，例如作答資料題時段落過長，不懂得分 point 分段等，但此問題去到 DSE 時已經大大改善，亦是能夠取得 5** 的其中原因。

DSE 歷史科不是鬥考生的能力有多叻，只是鬥犯較少的錯誤。學習答題，不斷完善自己的答案，向 5** 進發。



Natalie 出身於港島 Band 1 名校 (2016 年誕生了其中一位 7 科 5** 狀元)，但她學校近幾年合共只出了 3 位 DSE 歷史科 5** 學生。

對於成績前景的不樂觀驅使了 Natalie 於 2015 年暑假開始師從 K.W.HO，認真學習答題要求，積極交功課，是 2015-16 年交最多功課的 10 位門生之一。

評卷紀錄

科目名稱：	歷史 History – E						
卷別組：	Paper 1			Paper 2		Paper 3	
評卷組：	101	102	103	104	201	205	SBA
分部基本得分：	12 M1 (out of 12)	9 M1 (out of 12)	9 M1 (out of 13)	10 M1 (out of 13)	9 M1 (out of 15)	10 M1 (out of 15)	
分部調整得分：	12	9	9	10	10	10	
卷別調整得分：							97 (out of 100)
卷別組調整得分：	40			20		97	
卷別組填補分數：	40			20		97	
加權卷別得分	207			95		97	
科目得分：	399 (out of 500)						
科目等級：	5**						

歷史卷 1

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	101	Q1(a)	2	2
		Q1(b)	2	2
		Q1(c)	8	8
2	102	Q2(a)	2	0
		Q2(b)	3	3
		Q2(c)	7	6
3	103	Q3(a)	2	1
		Q3(b)	3	3
		Q3(c)	8	5
4	104	Q4(a)	3	2
		Q4(b)	3	3
		Q4(c)	7	5

歷史卷 2

試題號數	評卷組	項目	最高分數	M1
1	201	Q1	15	10
5	205	Q5	15	10

2016 DBQ Question 1: Hong Kong

Marks : 12/12

1a) Describe a trend as seen from the Source

One trend was the increasing number and proportion of Western medical treatments for in-patients medical services while Chinese treatments proportion was falling.

Firstly, Source A showed that Western treatment for in-patients rose from 36.80% in 1912 to 54.51% in 1920 to 61.78% in 1936, resulting a drastic increase of about 30%. Yet, percentage fell from 63.20% for Chinese treatment in 1912 to 38.22% in 1936.

Secondly, number of operations done by the West also increase from only 8.6% in 1912 to 15.86% in 1936, which was very significant.

Also, Western in-patients treatment was more prevalent and increased in number and proportion.

Mark: 2/2

1b) Cite one clue from the source to show that Kwong Wah Hospital enjoyed a prestigious social status at the time

One clue was that the “opening ceremony of Kwong Wah Hospital” was attended by a lot of different important people in Hong Kong, for example “members of Legislative Council” and “the person with high hat” called Sir Frederick Lugard who was Governor of Hong Kong.

As Kwong Wah Hospital was supported and welcomed by famous and crucial government officials, namely the Governor. The hospital has seen recognized with high status and position.

Mark: 2/2

1c) Is Hong Kong a city where tradition and modernity coexist in the first half of the 20th century[S+K]

I agree with the statement.

Firstly, tradition of traditional Chinese medicine existed in Hong Kong. From Source A, there was a high 91.27% Chinese out-patients service in total. Despite slight drop to 83.08% in 1936, it was still significantly higher than 16.92% for Western treatment in out-patients. As result, traditional Chinese medicine existed.

Secondly, from Source B, traditional clothing existed. Members of Kwong Wah Hospital wore long Cheong-pao for men and traditional black shoes, revealing traditional clothing existed.

Thirdly, from my own knowledge, traditional architecture style existed. As reflected by traditional buildings in early 20th century, buildings e.g. Man Mo Temple, Tung Tak Pawn Shop existed. They were built by traditional architectural style with green red kiosks and Chinese style rooftops.

Fourthly, from my own knowledge, food was traditional e.g. Chinese dim sum, Hubal tea and Chinese cakes, showing Chinese traditional cuisine existed.

Meanwhile, modernity also existed.

Firstly, from Source A, Western modern medical technology existed alongside Chinese medicine. From Source A, the proportion of Western in-patients treatment rose from 36.80% in 1912 to 61.78% surpassing Chinese and number of operations increased from 8.6% in 1910 to 15.86% in 1936, showing Western medical treatment existed.

Secondly, from Source B, modern clothes of suit such as “high hat” wore by Governor existed, showing modernity and new.

Thirdly, from my own knowledge, modern architecture style existed, as shown by St. Mary’s Church in Causeway Bay, constructed with new foreign and modern style.

Fourthly, from my own knowledge, Western cuisine has introduced in Hong Kong. For instance, beef, lamb etc. were eaten by people in Hong Kong. Restaurants were even set up in Hong Kong, reflected modern style in cuisines.

Both modernity and tradition coexisted in Hong Kong. Therefore, I agree.

Mark: 8/8



2016 DBQ Question 2: Cold War

Marks : 9/12

2a) Cite one clue from the Source to point out the view of the author

The view was that USSR at that time was very courageous, brave and active in expanding cooperation and keeping peace.

One clue was “boldness” shown by Gorbachev’s reform and “many peoples of the Soviet Union in rewriting history”.

This meant that the committee viewed USSR positively and believed it was doing well and bravely in bringing positive changes in USSR.

Mark: 0/2

2b) What is the nature

The nature of Gorbachev’s governance was free, liberal and democratic.

Firstly, Source D showed that Gorbachev led to “removing the administrative and repressive machine” which USSR previously depended, showing that Gorbachev no longer suppressed people but allowed freedom.

Secondly, Source D showed that the USSR “lost its grip” and the “army or the KGB (the intelligent agency of the USSR) would not be deployed without mercy to punish the regime’s opposition”, resulting in “decentralizing tendencies”. As reflected, Gorbachev had a free hand policy and did not oppress opposition, showing free and liberal nature of Gorbachev’s governance in losing its tight control over people.

Mark: 3/3

2c) Is Gorbachev a capable leader of the Soviet Union[S+K]

To a large extent I agreed.

Firstly, diplomatically, Gorbachev was an able leader as he established peaceful diplomatic relations with other countries. From Source C, Gorbachev had “boldness” in his reform initiatives, easing hostility with the US, which existed for a long time and has deep roots. This was welcomed by the West and even awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1990, reflecting Gorbachev as an able leader.

Secondly, politically, Gorbachev granted freedom to people, improving people’s quality of life and bringing political modernization. From Source D, Gorbachev had “success in removing the administrative and repressive machine on which the Soviet state depended”, bringing liberty to people, reflecting he was an able leader.

Thirdly, from my own knowledge, in military, Gorbachev actively promoted disarmament. Gorbachev since 1985 actively reached disarmament agreements with others e.g. INF Treaty in 1987 and Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in 1990. Also, Gorbachev withdrew USSR troops in Afghanistan in 1987, showing his efforts for peace and was an able leader in promoting peacekeeping.

Despite so, Gorbachev was not an able leader economically.

From my own knowledge, Gorbachev introduced “Perestroika” which included elements by breaking up long collective farms and introducing foreign investment. Yet, all these aroused deep rooted economic problems, such as food shortage, backwardness and inflation, leading discontent among people and sluggish economy.

Therefore, to a large extent I agreed.

Mark: 6/7

2016 DBQ Question 3: China

Marks : 9/13

3a) State one feature of the Red Guards with reference to the Source

One characteristic was extreme nationalism of Red Guards to China with disgust or hatred to the West.

One clue was “there are imported things, but there is not a single portrait of our beloved Great Leader”, meaning Mao Zedong.

As reflected, the Red Guards, being angry and was mad that the staff member has not patriotic and had a lot of foreign goods but did not had Mao's. This showed that Red Guards were extremely nationalistic and hatred foreign items or cultures.

Mark: 1/2

3b) Summarise the attitude of the Shenzhen government towards the entrance of McDonald's into China

The attitude was positive, welcoming, approving and appreciative.

Firstly, Source F showed that “Li Guangzhen, Shenzhen's Deputy Mayor, attended McDonald's opening ceremony and congratulated McDonald's on behalf of the city government”, showing positive and complimentary attitude.

Secondly, Source F had positive descriptions of food in McDonald's, for instance, “meat aroma, hot and crispy French fries, icy and smooth milk shakes and sundaes, etc.” in Shenzhen Special Zone Daily, which was an official newspaper of CPC. This reflected positive and appreciative attitude of the government in praising McDonald.

Thirdly, Source F showed that many important people e.g. “Wu Xiaolan, Deputy Team Leader of the Preparatory Team of the Municipal People's Congress” and “heads of relevant divisions of the city government” attending “opening ceremony” of McDonald's in Shenzhen. This reflected a supportive and welcoming attitude of the government to McDonald, as reflected by the attendance of important officials.

Mark: 3/3

3c) Does the Reform and Opening up policy lead to a transformation in China[S+K]

I agree.

Firstly, diplomatically, Reform and Opening-up policy transformed China from hating foreign countries to more supportive and welcoming to the West.

Before 1978, China hatred the West, as reflected by Source E in which a “girl Red Guard” showed “distaste to coffee” which was a “foreign beverage”. She scolded the staff member for being the “most reactionary” and asked her why there were so many “foreign books”, “food” and “imported things”, reflecting China hatred the West.

Yet, after 1978, until Reform and Opening-up, Source F showed that “first McDonald was official opened in Shenzhen in 1990” and the government was very supportive, as shown by “Li Guangzhen and other officials”, attending the opening ceremony of McDonald’s which was a US brand.

As reflected, diplomatically, China changed their hatred to support and welcoming to foreign items.

Economically, China transformed from low productivity in planned economy to high productivity in market economy by Reform and Opening-up.

Before 1978, from my own knowledge, Cultural Revolution harmed China for being low productivity as internal income falling 500 billion Yuan during the Revolution.

Yet, from my own knowledge, after 1975 with reforms, such as Household Responsibility System, China’s productivity increased and boosted production. In 1999, China became 3rd large of GDP contribution with growth occupying in the global growth.

In comparison, China had low productivity in planned economy before 1978, yet had high productivity later under socialist market economy.

Politically, China changed from pure socialism to socialism with Chinese characteristics by Reform and Opening-up.

From Source E, Red Guards was very radical, requiring the member to put portrait of “our beloved great leader” i.e. Mao Zedong at home, showing extreme and radical nationalism and pure socialism advocated.

Yet, from my own knowledge, Reform and Opening-up in 1978 put forward socialism with Chinese characteristics with primary stage of 100 years in implementing gradual and less radical socialism in a modern pace.

In comparison, China had radical pure socialism before 1978, yet became more modern in implementing socialism after 1978.

Thus, I agree.

Mark: 5/8

2016 DBQ Question 4: First World War

Marks : 10/13

4a) Provide a suitable headline for the Source

“Mistake of Germany”.

Firstly, Source G showed that a man, representing Kaiser William II was holding the Hohenzollern glasses and said that there was an “absurd little animal”, wanting to step on it. This showed Germany’s desire to crush Britain as reflected by the animal as William II thought that Britain was weak and small.

Secondly, Source G showed that with naked eye, the animal was in fact a “British Lion”, opening big mouth, reflecting Britain’s great ability and power which deviated from Germany’s assumptions.

Thirdly, from Source G, William II said “there was some mistake”, reflecting that Germany had wrongly assumed that Britain’s power was weak, which was not true in reality.

Mark: 2/3

4b) In terms of the use of language in the Source, analyse the stance of the author towards the participation of Germany in the war

No, the author would not.

Firstly, Source H showed the author’s query of why were these cackle fellows “out of their mind”, showing the author’s criticism to people supporting war and he would not bring Germany into the war.

Secondly, Source H showed that the author believed people were “ignorant of the horrors of war”, meaning that the author thought that German entry into war would bring deviations and destructions and hence would not support German entry into war.

Mark: 3/3

4c) Is the outbreak of the First World War mainly due to the miscalculations of the world powers[S+K]

I agree with the statement.

Firstly, Germany's miscalculation of Britain was very weak led to her aggressions and hence start of WW1. From Source G, Germany as reflected by William II viewed Britain as only an "absurd little animal" through the glasses and needed to step on it as it was small. Yet, in reality, the animal was in fact a big lion with opened mouth. Yet Germany had already attacked it and ready to launch WW1.

Secondly, Germany's miscalculation of her great ability to defeat others led to WW1. From Source H, Germany had rumors saying that Germany would had "triumph" and "hit France to the ground", meaning that Germany miscalculated she would have the ability to fight France.

Yet, from my own knowledge, German assumption was untrue as Germany launched Schlieffen Plan in 1914 by invading France via Belgium. Germany thought that she would defeat France in 6 weeks, while Russia was still mobilizing. Yet, that did not occur and Germany was declared war by Britain. Germany's miscalculations of her ability led to WW1.

Thirdly, Serbia and Russia's miscalculation of Serbia's contributing responses to Austria's ultimatum led to WW1.

From my own knowledge, Serbia and Russia did not know about Serbia's conceivably to Austria, request of allowing Austria officials to Serbia would lead to Austria declaring on war towards Serbia. Hence, Serbia requested the ultimatum. This gave rise to WW1 after Sarajevo Incident.

Despite so, WW1 was also caused by other less important factors.

Extreme nationalism led to WW1 as it boosted extreme feelings like Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism of Russia.

Yet, this was less important as from Source H, nationalism led to miscalculations of Germany's ability. For instance, Pan-Germanism believed not starting war would lead to "misfortune", which was a mistake of Germany and directly caused to WW1.

Hence, I agree.

Mark: 5/7



2016 Essay Question 5: Cold War

Mark:10/15

Trace and explain the US-USSR relationship during the period 1943-91.

From 1943 to 1991, US and USSR relationship can be divided into various phases of development. The following essay will trace and explain US-USSR relations in 4 main stages, namely hostility in 1943 to 1968, slight improvement from 1968 to 1978, revival of hostility from 1979 to 1985 and large-scale improvement from 1985 to 1991.

Firstly, US-USSR relations from 1943 to 1968 were in extremely bad terms and US and USSR had a lot of crises occurring, rampant arms race and frequent interventions in local wars. Regarding crises, US launched Truman Doctrine in 1946, giving money of 400 billion USD to Greece and Turkey in Greek civil war as part of her containment policy to prevent them from falling into USSR hands. US even became “international police” to control USSR and launched Marshall Plan to Western Europe in 1947 while USSR launched Molotov Plan to Eastern Europe in 1948. Iron Curtain was announced. In 1948-49, Berlin Blockade occurred with USSR blockading all land route of US and Western powers to West Berlin. US then airlifted resources to West Berlin, revealing hostility of US and USSR. In 1960, U-2 crisis occurred with US launching spying mission to USSR, showing bad terms of US and USSR.

Regarding arms race, US and USSR competed rampantly, as shown by USSR making atomic bombs in 1949, US making hydrogen bombs in 1951, USSR making artificial satellites in 1960. US even formed NATO with Western Europe in 1949 where as USSR formed Warsaw Pact in 1955, showing hostility.

As for, intervention in local wars. US and USSR supported non-communist and non-capitalist groups respectively in local wars, such as Chinese Civil War (1946-49), Korean War (1950-53), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) and Vietnam War (starting in 1965). They competed to support different nations in local wars by providing money and resources.

Reasons for hostility were multifold. First, it was due to competition for world leadership. Under ideological differences, they started the Cold War. As US was supporter of capitalism and democracy while USSR was pro-communism. The two superpowers became two hostile blocs, capitalist and communist blocs since 1943 to

oppose each other. As US and USSR wanted to extend world influence and become leading powers in the world. They frequently attacked each other, e.g. local wars to spread their influence and gain support in Cold War.

Secondly, such hostility was due to post-war disagreements. As US and USSR could not reach consensus on issues after ww2 e.g. establishment on Germany, US her invention of atomic bombs etc. They frequently entered conflicts such as Berlin Blockade and rampant arms race.

Thirdly, mutual distrust of US and USSR led to hostility. First, USSR suspected US for directing German threat to USSR, leading to most deaths of 20 million to USSR while US suspected USSR in holding revolution. This resulted in their hostility after WW2 as their influence expanding economically and politically, leading to frequent attacks.

From 1968-79, US-USSR relations improved with tensions eased in Détente of Cold War as well as disarmament attempts, mutual visits and cooperation. For disarmament attempts, US and USSR signed SALT 1 in 1972 and signed Non- Proliferation Treaty in 1968, revealing their willingness to reduce arms and reach peace. For mutual visits, US President Nixon visited Moscow in 1972, followed by USSR President Brezhnev visiting Washington in 1973, showing good relations of US and USSR. For cooperation, US and USSR collaborated in Helsinki Agreement signed between NATO and Warsaw Pact members on issues like human rights. They also started joint space exploration project in 1975, showing improved relations.

Reasons were multifold. Firstly, it was due to change in leadership in USSR. USSR had new leader Khrushchev replacing Stalin. Khrushchev advocated “peaceful coexistence” and actively improved relations. Secondly, it was due to change in US policy. As US suffered from great financial losses and humiliation in Vietnam War, US changed from containment to communication policy, resulting in relaxed tensions and willingness for improving relations. Thirdly, it was due to common fear of nuclear war. In 1962, Cuban Missile Crisis occurred and the two superpowers realized that war was very soon to break out. They were feared and wanted to avoid full-scale war and hence reduced military expenses, resulting in willingness to improve relations.

From 1979-85, relations worsened again and hostility restored between US and USSR. For instance, in 1979, USSR invaded Afghanistan to support communist groups and US supported non-communist groups and even boycotted Moscow Olympics in 1980. Also, US and USSR re-strengthening military and diplomatic policies to each other e.g.

launching Strategic Defense Initiative by US and USSR.

There were a few reasons. Firstly, hostility provoked by USSR led to worsened relations. In 1979, USSR invaded Afghanistan to support communism, which was against internationally. Also, USSR suppressed Solidity, a democratic group in Turkey. Also, USSR initiated support of communist groups in Angola in 1970s, provoking US' hostility for USSR.

Secondly, change in leadership led to hostility. For US, Ronald Reagan became president and he adopted "hardline policy" with Margaret Thatcher e.g. setting up US bases in European countries calling for acceptance of them and launching SDI. As for USSR, Brezhnev launched Brezhnev Doctrine, which meant that capitalism was an enemy for communism, resulting in hostility as USSR was a communist country.

From 1985-91, US-USSR relation improved extensively and a lot of cooperation was in place. In 1987, for instance, Washington Conference was held and in 1989, Malta Summit was held between US and USSR. The two signed INF Treaty in 1987 and Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in 1990, showing good relations.

Reasons were multifold. First, it was due to change in leadership in USSR. Gorbachev became leader and adopted liberal diplomatic policy in the hope of improving relations. For instance, in 1988, he initiated withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. Also, Gorbachev introduced Perestroika and Glasnost internally to introduce democratic elements in USSR so as to put an end to ideological conflicts.

Secondly, it was due to the end of Cold War. In Malta Summit in 1989, US and USSR dismissed the Cold War to the Mediterranean Sea, successfully ending the Cold War.

On the whole, US-USSR relations can be divided into 4 stages of development.

Words:1031

2016 Essay Question 1: Hong Kong

Mark:10/15

To what extent was Hong Kong's political development in the period 1967-97 shaped by the China factor?

From 1967-1997, Hong Kong's political development underwent drastic changes and it was the result of China factor to a large extent.

Firstly, from 1967-1980s, Hong Kong's slightly increasing representativeness and local participation in politics. It was due to the 1966-67 Riots which was brought by the influence of Cultural Revolution and Chinese support. From 1966 to 1967, which occurred with Cultural Revolution in China, nationalism was boosted and spread to Hong Kong, with Chinese revolutionists coming to Hong Kong to provide support in 1966-67 Riots. As such, the influence or pressure of local groups to the British government increased, pressuring British government to initiated changes to people who were more national with. Also, as British government wanted to prolong administration and reduce locals desire to return back to China and resist communism. Britain government started to establish representatives of Hong Kong government. For instance, there was improvement in administration as reflected by setting up of officers or unofficial in Leg-co members and more administrative bodies e.g. Consumer Council to gather public opinions so as to party people. The representative governments with setting up of City District Officers in 1969, abolishing official seats in Urban Council and expansion of Leg-co and Exe-co was introduced in Hong Kong so as to allow more public participation. Also, localization of civil service occurred with more Chinese involvements as to satisfy people's desires as shown by 1966-67 Riots influenced by the Chinese support., avoiding Hong Kong to form communist.

Secondly, from 1986s to 1990s, Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984 sped up even more radical development of representative government in Hong Kong. In 1984, Margaret Thatcher and Deng Xiao Peng agreed to allow China to resume exercise of sovereignty of Hong Kong in 1997, with high degree of autonomy and "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" principles. As such colonial government sped up increasing government representativeness as reflected by localization of civil services. In 1980s, for instance, percentage of Chinese government secretaries reached 40% up from only 19% in 1970. Also, indirect election of Leg-co by functional constituencies and

electional colleges, increasing representativeness. In 1991, direct election of Leg-co was introduced with direct participants of locals in geographical constituencies. All 60 members were elected and more were appointed. President of Leg-co was also elected from and by Leg-co members, showing increasing representativeness as British government wanted to empower Hong Kong locals to rule themselves after handover in 1997, as stated in Sino-British Joint Declaration. Plus, white paper was set to discuss future development of representative government in Hong Kong in 1984 so as to check Hong Kong with more democratic to rule themselves after 1997 handover. Moreover, political parties e.g. Liberal Party and Democratic Party were set up in 1980s as Hong Kong locals were in favor of. Closer and closer handover of China wanted to increase political participation and gather public opinions so as to improve to rule Hong Kong after handover.

Thirdly, China led to handover in 1997, which led to the setting up of a full Chinese member provisional Leg-co and more active participation of political parties. In 1997, as China controlled Hong Kong again, she declared no through train for Governor Patten's Leg-co reforms, giving rise to provisional Leg-co in civil all 60 members were selected by. Chinese Basic Law was also drafted. Chinese political leaders e.g. Donald Tsang, Anson Chan etc. even entered in Leg-Co and other government bodies. Political parties e.g. Democratic party also played very important roles in making sure Chinese rule over Hong Kong would follow the Sino-British Joint Declaration, showing active public political participation brought by Chinese handover in 1997.

Despite so, Hong Kong's political development was also caused by other factors.

Increasing status of local people was one of the factors. As Hong Kong locals received more education and earned more money in economic take off in economic take off since 1970s, Hong Kong people e.g. Anson Chan, became very capable and could participate in political development e.g. ruling political parties and becoming Leg-co members.

Yet, this was less important as Hong Kong people in fact were already increasing in education level in the first half of 20th century. However, it was because of Chinese resumption of sovereignty in Hong Kong which was the root cause affecting government. Localization policies to increase Hong Kong people's participation in a very large scale.

Also, another factor was increasing political concerns and awareness of Hong Kong locals. Due to economic take off, Hong Kong people had stronger sense and self-belongings to Hong Kong and wanted to improve Hong Kong by voicing out their concerns.

Yet, this was less important as China in fact led to Cultural Revolution, spreading nationalism to Hong Kong people, showing that China factor was more fundamental. Also, China played significant role in economic take off, boosting Hong Kong people's sense of belongings. For instance, China engaged in long-term arrangement and full localization policy in Hong Kong, strengthening the economic growth and increasing Hong Kong people's political awareness.

Thus, to a large extent, Hong Kong political development was due to China factor.

Words:846